

Panel says no to McColm

by B.J. Bergman

If Patricia McColm ever returns to teach at SF State, it will be by order of a federal court judge. In a unanimous verdict accepted by President Paul F. Romberg, the panel that presided over her often stormy grievance hearing last semester on charges of sex discrimination has ruled against her.

The one-time Broadcast Communication Arts instructor, in hours of emotional testimony during the six-week-long hearing, alleged that her dismissal in 1979 capped a pattern of systematic bias in her treatment by the department.

In addition to being subjected to widespread resentment over her affair with a senior faculty member, McColm told the panel, she was misled into believing she had been hired for a tenured position and punished after she protested to outside agencies.

"We're extremely pleased with the decision," said Marvin Gerber, the university's grievance officer, who served as co-counsel in the proceedings. "It sustained our position that there was no discrimination in regard to her employment, and agreed that there was enough evidence to sustain our position with regard to her teaching effectiveness."

The university maintained throughout the hearing that McColm was released for incompetence as an instructor, and that as a part-time employee she was subject to the discretion of the department.

McColm, expressing her disappointment at the decision, said, "I think it's unfortunate that the administration has given the impression to tenured faculty that temporary employees, or part-timers or lecturers — whatever you want to call them — have no rights. They seem to take the attitude that they need give no reason to dismiss you except that they don't like you."

"It's not fair," she said. "You're still a human being, you're still trying to get ahead in your field. They shouldn't be allowed to ruin a person's career because they're not on tenure track."

Her attorney, Irwin Leff, whose frequent exhortations to "just answer the question" failed to stem his client's rambling testimony, said a federal court suit now on the docket would proceed, adding, "This is only one round in a continuing battle."

Leff, whose courtroom style often clashed with the informal tone of the hearing, said, "I feel that the way (the panel) interpreted the grievance pro-

cedure made it impossible for Ms. McColm to get a fair hearing.

"They simply did not go beyond the judgments made by the department concerning her teaching abilities. They afforded her none of the procedural safeguards that would be available to her in a court of law."

Furthermore, Leff maintained, an unfavorable ruling was dictated in part "by the nature of the situation."

"The panel was in an almost impossible position," he said. "They have to face the continued social pressure from tenured faculty."

Gerber defended the grievance procedure, calling it "the fairest way in which it can be done."

Of the panel members, none of whom are from the BCA Department, he said. "They're three tough ladies and not easily intimidated. These people are so removed from her it's not even funny."

"If this were true," Gerber said of Leff's remarks, "it would hold true in all cases where faculty members have grieved — the same could be said of every grievance. But that has not been the case in the history of the university. It's been about 50-50."

For McColm, the dispute over her employment status camouflaged a more

fundamental problem.

"The excuse is part-timers have no rights," she said. "The reality is that discrimination based on sex is against the law."

The department legitimized its unfair treatment of her, McColm asserted, by withdrawing her full-time status — a status that university witnesses from within the department repeatedly claimed she had never been given.

In her testimony, McColm told the panel she accepted additional work assignments with the understanding that she would eventually become a full-time instructor. She still maintains that she was intentionally misled.

"It's completely wrong for any department chairman to make commitments," she said, "whether or not he has the authority to make those commitments. There's no question that I was performing the work of a tenured faculty member."

The panel's refusal to reinstate her means, in McColm's view, "The slaves that are building the pyramids have no rights."

As McColm sees it, students are the

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By Jenny Abbe

Patricia McColm: "They shouldn't be allowed to ruin a person's career because they're not on tenure track."

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Budget: fees here may rise

by David Rapp

Higher student fees can be expected if the state legislature approves the \$936.6 million California State University and Colleges budget for 1981-82.

The proposed budget is only 0.2 percent larger than last year's and is \$34.8 million less than requested by the CSUC Board of Trustees. It also raises the specter of tuition.

Glenn Dumke, chancellor of CSUC, has characterized it as a "survival budget" at best.

If the budget is passed by the legislature, non-resident tuition will increase by \$680 in the fall, raising out-of-state tuition to \$2,840 for the year. It will also reduce the \$150 non-resident fee waiver to \$50.

The new budget calls for an increase of \$29 in the Student Services fee, and a \$15 increase in the late registration fees, raising them to \$20. A \$326,833 cut in programs for disabled students is also proposed.

At a time when most programs are being cut, the budget does provide \$200,000 for the Student Affirmative Action Program. Steven Glazer, legislative director of the California State Student Association, said that this new program was one of the association's highest priorities.

Despite funding for the affirmative action program, Glazer is concerned about the budget cuts and the possibility of tuition for state residents. He also thinks that Dumke is looking at tuition as a source of funding.

"The chancellor continues to support tuition, and he advocates it to Governor Brown and the legislature," said Glazer. Milton Frank, director of public affairs for the state university system, denied Glazer's accusations and said that Dumke and the trustees are opposed to tuition.

"Besides, the trustees can't impose tuition, only the legislature can do that. They can recommend a tuition to the legislature, but they have not because they are opposed to one," said Frank.

Glazer said the chancellor, in a conference with the governor and in 10 minutes of testimony before the Assembly Ways and Means subcommittee, has made statements that are contrary to the official position of the board.

"He has come out in favor of tuition," said Glazer.

According to Glazer, the chancellor made certain requests when the governor told him, in their December conference, of the cuts made by the Department of Finance.

Dumke requested a \$25 tuition for resident students, an increase in the late registration fees, and an additional \$500 increase in non-resident tuition, said Glazer. Tuition for out-of-state students was already marked for a \$180 increase.

Brown agreed to the increase in late fees and non-resident tuition, said Glazer, but he rejected the resident tuition proposal.

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By Tom Levy

John Trattner of the State Department on the hostage crisis.

Hostage hype ripped

by Karen Franklin

John Trattner, State Department spokesman during the hostage negotiations with Iran, lambasted the media's "sensationalized" coverage of the crisis in an address to a group of Bay Area journalists.

His harsh remarks were made before about 100 writers at the San Francisco Press Club last Sunday.

The Press Club was ready for Trattner. Its ornate banquet room was decorated with yellow bouquets; waiters and waitresses wearing yellow ribbons and flowers scuttled back and forth bringing steak and wine to the assembled media dignitaries, also wearing yellow ribbons.

The top of his head glistening with sweat, Trattner described how a horde of hungry news-gatherers has followed him around for the past few months, scribbling his every word, ready to pounce at any scrap of information he threw them.

"Between September and January you could almost literally feel the temperature in the press room rise with the hot breath of a swollen press corps hungry to squeeze from everything we said about Iran every bit of nourishment they could," he said.

"Correspondingly," he added, "the American public, whipped along by intensified and expanded press coverage, soon became super tuned in to and turned on by the hostage crisis."

Trattner gave several examples of "the kind of mischief that can be done when journalism is driven by sensationalism."

Back in October, he said, a breakthrough in negotiations was reported by the media and "took on a reality for the press that it never in fact acquired." He said one major television station went as far as announcing the hostages would be released in 24 to 48 hours.

"Then, one fine evening in January," he said, "one of the national television networks ran a bulletin announcing that Iran had accepted the U.S. proposals, in principle, for the release of the hostages. This was nearly two weeks before any such thing actually happened."

Trattner said media overzealousness peaked during the final hours before the release of the Americans.

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Faculty unions fight new 'merit' pay; file charges

by Patrick May

A controversial faculty pay plan which threatens to send shockwaves throughout the entire California State University and Colleges system was adopted on Jan. 28 by a 9-7 vote of the system's Board of Trustees.

Under the current salary schedule, teachers are eligible annually to receive one of five quasi-automatic pay increases. The recently adopted plan embraces the "merit" concept, offers select disciplines extra pay, doubles the number of schedule steps and affords campus presidents more control over who enters the upper faculty ranks.

The new plan will also add half steps to the assistant, associate and full professor levels and add six 2.5 percent steps above the current top pay, creating, in essence, a "distinguished professor" rank.

Coming just months before the collective bargaining elections, adoption of the plan by the trustees has triggered the immediate filing of unfair labor practice charges by the United Professors of California and, for the second time in less than six months, the Congress of Faculty Associations.

UPC has vowed to fight implementation of the new pay plan at the legislative level as well. The union is accusing the trustees of "attempting to undercut the collective bargaining process by adopting the new plan prior to the election of a faculty bargaining agent." UPC expects that election to occur in May.

Funding for the merit pay plan has been set at \$1.6 million. And while university system Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke has stated that implementation hinges totally on receipt of those funds, UPC President Warren Kessler is skeptical.

"We doubt his sincerity. The chancellor wants to get this

adopted before the faculty has democratic rights to vote on it."

Kessler's counterpart at CFA, President Bill Crist, has doubts of his own. "The likelihood of (the funds) getting through the legislature is slim," he says.

"It is very possible that certain presidents will seek to go ahead and implement (the concept of merit pay) without the additional funds which will mean, very clearly, that they're going to have to take from Peter to pay Paul," Crist says.

With or without the funding, Crist is opposed to the plan, which, he says, will turn "faculty against faculty and discipline against discipline."

Crist thinks that the time factor involved in the trustees' decision poses a legitimate threat to the collective bargaining process, which he expects to begin in October.

"The plan really interferes with the rights of the employees under the Berman Act (AB-1091)," a law that provides the university system's faculty with collective bargaining rights.

The CFA's unfair labor practice charge, filed Jan. 29, is based on a two-pronged argument that:

- * the trustees determined that consultation was adequate on their part, and they "have put themselves in a place of interfering with our organizing faculty before bargaining," and,

- * "they have done something in a very untimely way that provides an unfair advantage to the employer by setting something in policy prior to bargaining. We will then have to do something drastic to get (merit pay) off the bargaining table."

In a parallel to these arguments, the UPC has claimed that

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'Fat' doctor turns guru

Ferriss swallows religion pill

by Janet O'Mara

Alfred W. Ferriss, a Bay Area diet doctor whose license has been suspended, has decided to introduce religion into his chain of clinics in an effort to keep them open.

"I see no reason why I can't call myself some sort of guru, and set myself up as a nutritional therapist, and hire doctors to come in and do the things that doctors do, and do exactly what I've been doing all along," he said.

Ferriss, 46, said his church will be called the "Ferriss Unified Church of Kinesiology Unlimited, also known as the Church of Neurologic Detoxification."

The clinics themselves, which have been extremely profitable for Ferriss, will be part of the "education and research arm of the church," he said, and will be collectively called "the Ferriss Institute for the Study of Biomechanical and Psychosocial Interpersonal Feedback."

He said he will also add to his staff, besides nurses, "psychiatric technicians, graphologists, iridologists, acupuncturists, lawyers, politicians and undercover narcotics police."

In its decision last week, the state Board of Medical Quality Assurance not only suspended his medical license for six months, it also put him on probation for 10 years. Robert Rowland, the board's executive director, said, when he heard of Ferriss' new plan, "Far out."

And unless Ferriss complies with certain requirements, his license could be permanently suspended.

He must submit a revised weight-reduction program for the board's ap-

proval within a year, and he must undergo a psychiatric examination within 30 days. He must also take approved courses in nutrition, pharmacology and the treatment of obesity, and then pass an oral clinical examination.

Ferriss said he did not think that he got a fair hearing.

"All they cared about was besmirching my reputation by making vague insinuations," he said.

Ferriss had already been put on five-year probation by the medical board in 1977, because it said he employed unlicensed personnel to administer injections and oral drugs and violated the business and professional code of the State of California Medical Practice Act.

In May 1980, the board issued another list of accusations leading to a probation violation hearing in November.

The board alleged that Ferriss was practicing a weight-reduction program, "including therapy with dangerous drugs and controlled substances," without taking adequate patient histories, or making physical examinations, and without sufficient physician-patient contact.

The board also accused Ferriss of:

- * using excessive amounts of amphetamine-like controlled substances and prescribing controlled drugs,

- * using a semi-starvation diet that provides inadequate protein (500 calories per day and only 45-85 grams of protein per week),

- * giving non-medical-doctor personnel responsibility for diagnosing and treating various medical conditions, and
- * allowing those same personnel to

restart former patients on the program, including drugs, without physician contact.

Ferriss said he is now using vitamin B-12 and phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, an ingredient in decongestants and over-the-counter diet pills, in the daily or three-times-a-week injections that 80-85 percent of his patients receive. He said the amount of the drug in the shots is "nominal — one-tenth of a gram or something like that," and admitted that it probably has no effect on appetite.

"Quite frankly I did try to convince the patients that nothing serious was amiss," he said. "The important thing about these shots... is that it represents an excuse to have the patient

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This Week

today, feb. 5

Brown Bag Theatre presents "Amicable Parting" today and tomorrow from noon to 1 p.m.

The movie "1900" plays today and tomorrow at 4 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

friday, feb. 6

AS welcomes students back at a free dance from 9-12 p.m. tonight in the Thoroughfare.

"Tax Policy: Is Help on the Way?" — a lecture by Jack W. Osman, SF State professor of economics. He speaks at 1 p.m. at the Brotherhood Way Jewish Community Center.

Last day to file for candidacy for the May 5 AS elections.

monday, feb. 9

Christian Students Club meets today from noon to 1 p.m. in Student Union Room B114. All are welcome.

tuesday, feb. 10

An introduction to the Computer Center including a tour and overview of services will be offered from 11-12 today and tomorrow. Meet in the Computer Center User's Room in the library basement.

Bobby Seale speaks today in the Barbary Coast at noon.

wednesday, feb. 11

Gay and Lesbian Campus Community meets at noon in Room B118 in the Student Union.

An introduction to the Local Timesharing computer will be given from 10-11 a.m. in HLL 383.

Galway Kinnell, English professor at the University of Hawaii, will read from his works today at 12:30 in Knuth Hall.

Phoenix publishes This Week as a service to campus clubs and organizations who wish to publicize their meetings and events. If you would like your announcement published, please bring it into Phoenix, c/o This Week, HLL 207, by Thursday of the preceding week.

Glass class teaches art of blowing it

by Cerise Smith

There is one class at SF State that has a unique prerequisite — hot air.

The course, glassblowing, has been offered here for 13 years. The hot air is provided by the students.

"Not many people take up glassblowing either for fun or as a vocation," said John Leighton, instructor of the course for three years.

Leighton said some of the hazards involved in the craft and the amount of fuel required discourage people from taking up the art.

There are no glassblowing factories on the west coast, and only a handful of schools offer courses in the art, according to Leighton.

"Glassblowing is often confused with lamp or flame work commonly seen at a fair," Leighton said.

In lamp or flame work, a glass is held over a gas torch, and

Academix

the glass is stretched to a desired form.

Leighton said he teaches a more complex form of glassblowing called "offhand glassblowing." The entire process is done by hand.

According to Leighton, glass is heated until it is molten, and then it is gathered on the end of a pipe. The student blows through the long pipe until a large bubble forms at the end. The bubble is taken off the pipe with wooden tools and shaped into the desired form.

Offhand glassblowing is a craft that has existed for at least 300 years. The tools used in Leighton's offhand glassblowing class are not very different from those of medieval times.

Leighton called his course unique because his students design and build their own glassblowing furnaces.

The glassblowing course at SF State is offered only one semester a year.

"It is virtually impossible for me to teach students everything about glassblowing in one semester," Leighton said.

Because of this complexity Leighton encourages his students to take his class twice.

Leighton said all the tools and materials in his class are inexpensive and not much class space is needed. He said almost anybody could take up the craft as a hobby.

According to Leighton, the chances of a student's being harmed by the intense heat of the glassblowing furnace are very slim. All of the equipment is operated by an electronic system that shuts down in an emergency.

Each student in the class spends about six hours in the glassblowing workshop. Safety precautions prohibit more than two students working together in the shop at one time.

The glassblowing class is always kept small, and Leighton said the main problem he and his students face is time. Most of his students do not have enough time to finish their projects in one semester.

Leighton would be happy if SF State offered more comprehensive and extensive courses in glassblowing.



James Sleeper, graduate student in ceramics, fashions glassware through the 300-year-old technique of glassblowing. This student has gathered molten glass on the end of the pipe and is blowing it into a large bubble. He will shape it after he removes it from the pipe.



By Jan Gauthier

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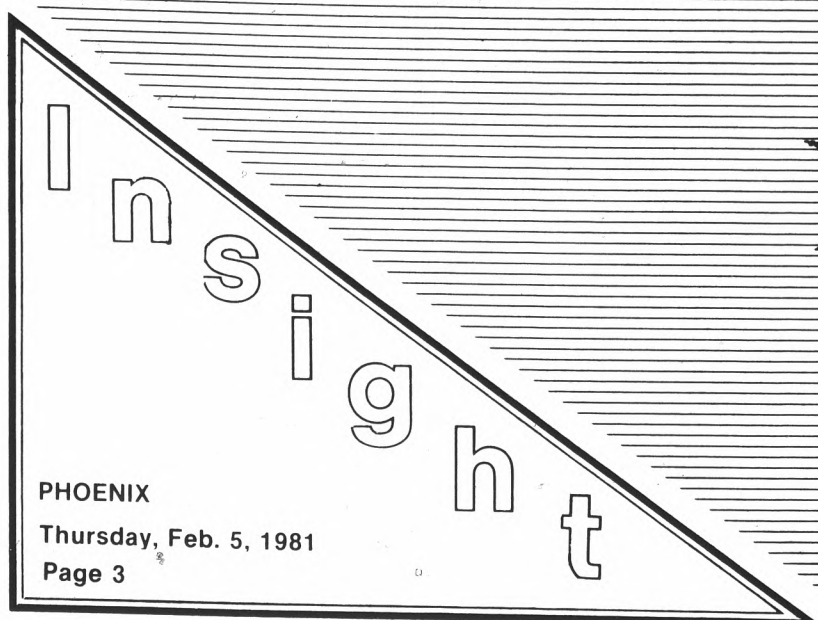
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Time running out for California condor

by Janet O'Mara

The California condor, the largest land bird in North America, is in danger of extinction.

Extinction. There is nothing more final than that. There are only about 30 birds left in the entire world, all of them in California, and the number is steadily dwindling.

A number of explanations for the condor's decreasing numbers have been proposed: a diminishing food supply, sport shooting, restrictions and changes in habitat, inadvertent poisoning and environmental contaminants are only a few.

Although almost everyone agrees it is important that the condors be saved, not only for the species' sake, but also as a symbol of the worldwide struggle to preserve the environment, there are almost as many opinions on ways to save the condors as there are condors.

The major points in question are:

- should permits be issued to capture the condors for testing and for the purpose of attaching radio transmitters?
- should there be a captive breeding program?
- should further steps be taken to protect their habitat?

At the center of the feud is a gray, fluffy 65-day-old condor chick that died last June while it was being weighed and measured. The tragic accident brought a captive breeding program to a standstill, delaying necessary permits and funds and adding fuel to the verbal fires.

The Santa Clara Audubon Society recently held a day-long conference, "The Day of the Condor," to provide information about current research and to provide a forum for discussion by many of the environmental groups involved in such research. About 150 people of all ages attended.

Fred Eissler, president of the Scenic Shoreline Preservation Conference, said "the way to save the condors is to save the habitat" and asserted that the condors' plight is just one symptom of a global illness.

Eissler said that since world population is expected to more than double in less than 20 years, much of the world's forests and agricultural land will be lost to housing and urban expansion. It is estimated that 20 percent of the earth's wildlife could be lost forever unless something is done soon.

Some scientists believe that the problem is so serious that each disappearing species will have to be evaluated for its value

Profile of an endangered bird

The California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) is an enormous black-and-white bird with a nine-foot wing span. At one time, large numbers of them soared above the Pacific Coast from Baja California to British Columbia. In the 20th century, however, their numbers dwindled so rapidly that they were put on the endangered species list by 1949.

Condors are scavengers, feeding on dead animals, most commonly cattle, sheep, deer and ground squirrels. Like their relatives the vultures, there are no feathers on their yellowish-orange heads. This keeps the condors' heads cleaner when they reach into carcasses to feed.

Condors do not build nests. The female lays one white egg (about three times as large as a chicken egg) in a rocky pothole, a cave, a protected ledge or a jumble of boulders. After 60 days, a fluffy white chick with a bare head emerges.

The young condor tries to fly for the first time at about four or five months of age. It practices for about four more months, while the parents take turns feeding it, and then it is on its own.

By then the young condor has a dark gray head and a black body with mottled black-and-white wings. It acquires the yellow-orange head and all-white wing linings when it is about 5 years old.

Under perfect conditions, life expectancy is 30 to 40 years. Condors have no talons to hold food while flying, as hawks and eagles do. Instead they carry food back to their young by storing it in a pouch-like enlargement of the esophagus called a crop. When the crop is full, it sticks out from under the chest

feathers like an orange balloon. Condors later regurgitate the food for their chicks.

Condors like to nest where there are canyons and cliffs. Their huge wings can take them great distances, soaring on air currents to hunt for food over open land such as rangeland and pastures. The great birds generally like to roost (rest) on north-facing slopes where there are conifers and dead trees.

Two sanctuaries have been established for condors, both in the Los Padres National Forest, north of Los Angeles. Hunting is not allowed in these areas and human access is limited. Three thousand feet of air space over these areas is off-limits to aircraft, to prevent bird-plane collisions.

Several other areas have been designated as "critical habitat," where federal funds cannot be spent if the project is a threat to the condor. Critical habitat counties include Los Angeles, Tulare, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Kern.

There is only one condor in captivity, a male named Topa Topa in the San Diego zoo.

A state Condor Recovery Plan was originally drafted in 1975. The idea of capturing wild condors for captive breeding was introduced in the "draft contingency plan" in 1976. In 1979, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approved the plan. However, after a chick died in 1980, as a direct result of being handled by the Condor Recovery Team, all permits were revoked and the current controversy over how to save these magnificent birds was ignited.

— Janet O'Mara

to humans before funds can be appropriated to try to save it, Eissler said.

Even now some government officials might ask: Can it be established that condors are "necessary" enough to warrant spending \$24 to \$40 million — or more — on them?

On the other hand, he said, saving the condors' habitat has become a symbol of hope that extinction of so many of the world's species is not inevitable.

Noel Snyder, one of the biologists working at the Condor Research Center in Ventura, said there is not enough known about the birds to determine what the problems are and what the solutions might be. He and the others working in that program strongly advocate capturing several birds, some for breeding in captivity and some for tracking with attached radio transmitters, to get further information.

The Condor Research Center, jointly funded and occupied by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Audubon Society, employs seven full-time and three part-time biologists and has a budget of \$300,000. There is also a small group in Peru doing research in the Andean condor, a closely related species.

Much of the controversy focuses on the question: should it be a "hands-on" (capture) or "hands-off" (field observations) approach?

Snyder said the center has devoted a "massive effort" to the field observations this past year, and "it has not been sufficient." He said nothing less than a large-scale capture program will supply enough information.

John Ogden, another biologist at the center, agrees. He said no matter how you look at it, the population has decreased. According to official estimates there were about 100 condors observed in the mid-1940s, 50 in the 1960s; and 25 in 1979-80. Ogden said if the trend continues, the entire population will be gone in 12 to 15 years.

"We've seen nothing in the field that would encourage us to interpret the information in any other way — the population is not stabilizing and the trend is not changing," said Ogden.

Michael McCloskey, executive director of the Sierra Club, said his organization believes that research on all environmental factors should be explored, but one at a time. The Sierra Club believes in a "step-wise approach," he said, with separate permits required for each step.

The Sierra Club advocates asking for an environmental impact statement at the federal level and would give an opportunity to examine alternative approaches, McCloskey said.

Another environmental organization, Friends of the Earth, believes it is most important to protect the birds in the wild as well as protecting their habitat.

A spokesman for the organization, Dave Phillips, said that in terms of the worldwide problem, "captive breeding is a Band-Aid approach."

The Golden Gate Audubon Society agrees that the problem is worldwide and believes that it is primarily a social challenge. People must change their living patterns and goals if the condors — and the earth — are to be saved, said Jerry Emory, executive director.

"It's going to be the people that are going to save the condor," declared Eben McMillan, 73-year-old ranger and naturalist. McMillan has always lived within the range of the condors and has acquired his knowledge through years of observation.

"You don't have to have a '32nd (academic) degree' to find some things out," he said.

McMillan, a frail-looking man with a strong voice, said that over the last 35 years of his life, species and their habitats have been destroyed at a rate never dreamed of before.

He advocates a common sense approach. Comparing the environmental situation to a burning house, he said it isn't time to stand there and write down in our

notebooks "there is smoke and flames" and then decide what to do. We must try to put out the fire now, he said, by using available information.

The Condor Recovery Team visited Peru in October to observe the techniques being used there to capture, breed and release Andean condors.

The black and white Andean condors are captured by using a rocket-powered net laid out around an animal carcass. Turkey vultures are the first to arrive at the bait. The condors apparently look for the vultures, because they always arrive soon after. When the birds are in the right place, small, pipe-shaped rockets are fired and the net goes up and over the birds. The Peruvian team has never hurt or killed a condor.

Only a few of the Andean condors are kept for captive breeding. The rest are weighed and measured, and feather samples are taken to be analyzed to detect contaminants such as pesticides and heavy metals. They are also divided by sex and marked with a number on the top and bottom of their wings. Small, lightweight radio transmitters are attached to allow the birds to be tracked, by airplane, from a distance of as much as 100 miles.

All of the members of the research team are convinced that a similar program would work for the California condors.

"We learned more about Andean condors in two weeks than we have about California condors in 40 years," Ogden said.

Since the condors' range encompasses 50,000 square miles, the only accurate method of gathering information is to track the birds by radio. Researchers would like to establish a fixed tower system around the edges of the range to automatically record movements of the birds. The antennas could be mounted on existing towers to save money and time.

The scientists plan, if permits are granted, to begin testing the program this spring with turkey vultures and then to begin trapping condors next fall. Solar-powered transmitters would be used, along with smaller battery-powered accessory transmitters which would be activated only when the bird is motionless. This would enable them to find any dead birds.

Snyder said captive breeding is the best hope the birds have. In the wild, he said, it would not be unusual to lose seven to 10 condors all at once if they fed on a poisoned carcass.

When there are only 25 or 30 birds in existence, losing all at once is clearly a disaster.

Snyder said if a captive population could be established, scientists could use "double clutching," a process in which the first eggs laid in the nests are taken out and hatched in an incubator, so that the birds will lay more eggs to replace them, thereby doubling the number of eggs laid each nesting season.

A larger population could then be established both in the wild and in captivity.

"These birds are so close to extinction that if we wait much longer, we're really taking risks. The risks of not doing anything are larger than anything (mistakes) we might do," said Snyder.

The "mistake" that everyone is so afraid of is another death. The research team is certain, however, that it will not happen a significant number of times.

No one is certain why it happened at all, but it was a tragic occurrence for everyone. Ogden said that after the chick died, they just "lay on top of the cliff for awhile," stunned and saddened.

In spite of the chick's death, most scientific opinion is in favor of an immediate hands-on program. But government agencies may not be able or willing to give the needed approval and support.

"We're in for hard times at the federal level," said McCloskey, who has worked with environmental organizations since he got out of law school more than 20 years ago. "The new Secretary of the Interior is not tuned to the value of wild creatures," he added.

The biologists on the Condor Recovery Team are extremely anxious to begin work immediately. After seeing the work done with the Andean condors, they believe it is possible to increase the California condor population if they start soon.

Meanwhile, as one team biologist said, "we're doing nothing in what may be the birds' last moment."

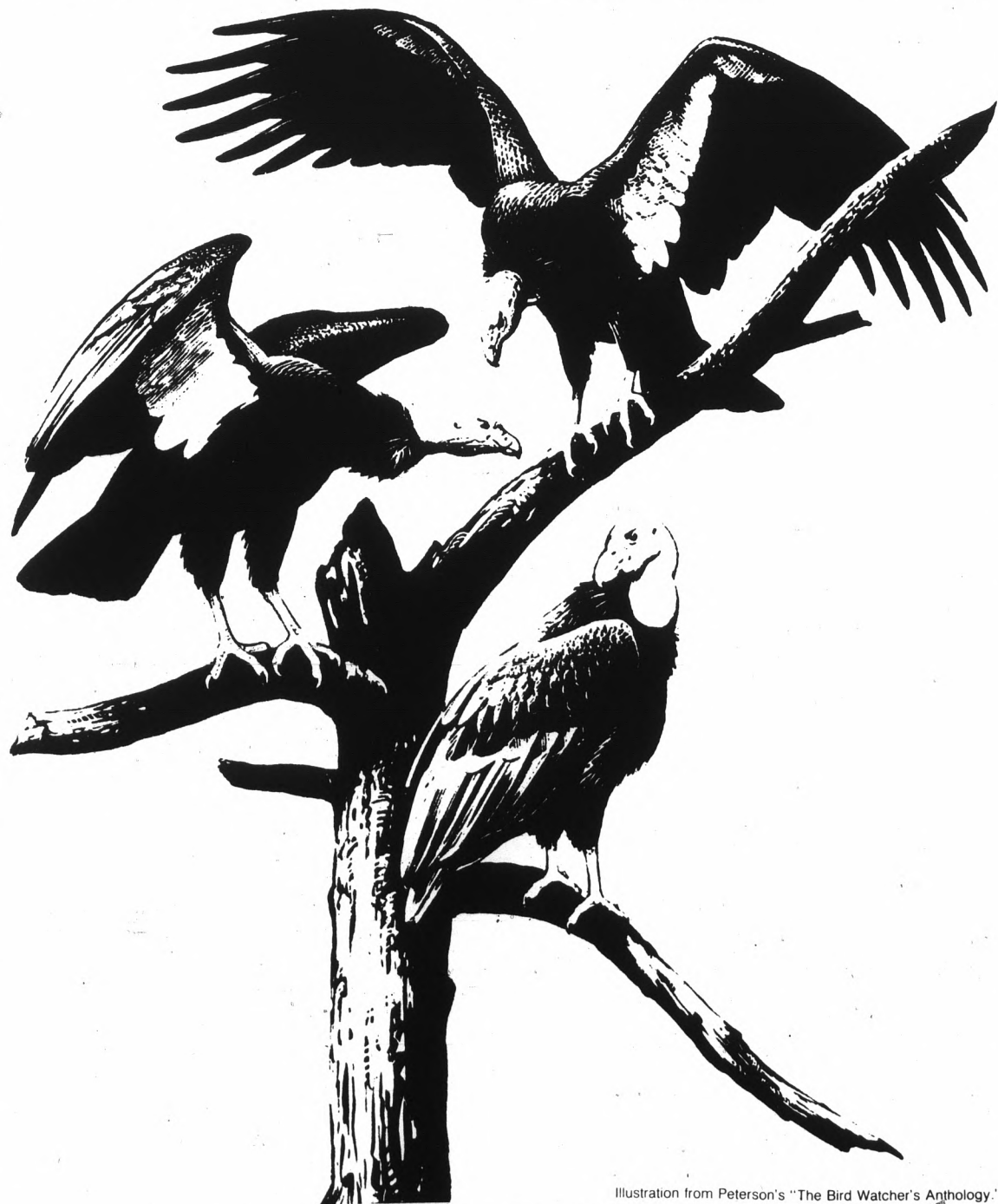


Illustration from Peterson's "The Bird Watcher's Anthology."

AS 'Christmas gifts' under fire

by D'Arcy Fallon

Two Associated Students members squared off in a heated debate on a touchy subject at last week's student government meeting: Christmas cash bonuses for AS members.

Janet Gomes, AS representative at large, and Stephen Gerdson, former AS president, exchanged remarks as they tried to explain their points of view.

Gomes, who said she had done "quite a bit of research over the semester break," said Gerdson had given \$1,000 in AS funds as gifts and cash bonuses to AS members and administrative people.

"I'm not attacking Steve, because it's over and done with. I just don't think student money should be spent in Christmas cash bonuses," said Gomes, who sat directly opposite Gerdson.

The "cash bonuses" Gomes was referring to were listed in the minutes of a meeting held on Dec. 20, 1979. That meeting was called by Gerdson, the AS president at the time.

At that meeting Gerdson stated "certain individuals in both the AS and the administration deserved some sort of signal of appreciation in the Christmas spirit."

In the recent AS meeting Gerdson said, "There's a simple fact that for better or worse this administration and the whole staff works for us and with us. If you want to slap them in the face, go ahead."

"The Associated Students in the past have wanted to say thank you," said Gerdson, who was interrupted by Gomes, who said, "This was only done in '72 and then in '79 under Mr. Gerdson's administration."

According to the minutes of the 1979 meeting, the AS board of directors passed a motion to transfer \$1,000 from various AS funds, a proposal that was passed by a 3-0 vote with two abstentions.

"All I'm dealing with is Christmas bonuses," reiterated Gomes. "I'm not talking about if someone gets sick and we send them flowers."

Gomes said she was bringing up the business of cash bonuses because she wanted the board of directors to "reverse their concept of cash presents," and pass a resolution stating that the AS was opposed to Christmas bonuses.

"Point of information," shot back Gerdson, "this whole discussion is out of order because the provost's office never okayed it (the bonuses)."

AS legislator Terry Van Bibber added, "None of the requests for money were passed," to which Gomes replied, "I was told they were."

When Van Bibber pressed Gomes to reveal her source, Gomes replied, "I don't have to divulge that information. I've been told who these people were, but I can't say for a fact I know who they were."

Speaker of the AS legislature Wayne Zimmerman strove to maintain order in the meeting by stating, "I'd like to refrain from what was, or who did what. We're trying to pass a resolution."

The resolution was eventually passed by an 8-1 margin with one abstention. After the meeting, Gomes said she couldn't say for sure who received the bonuses because she wasn't in student government at the time, but if she had been she would have "raised holy hell."

"I've been in the Ledge (the AS Legislature) for one year, and no meeting that I know of has ever started at 4:45 p.m. two days before the end of the semester," said Gomes.

Gomes said protocol for the 1979 meeting was incorrect because the president (Gerdson), called the meeting and made a motion for the bonuses to be disbursed, even though "the president has no business making a motion while he has the gavel."

Another irregularity, said Gomes, was that the office manager, Toni Stadlerman, took the meeting's minutes instead of the executive secretary, who usually does. Stadlerman was one of the AS members slated to receive a \$100 cash bonus in the minutes.

"It was a spur of the moment thing, but it should have been advertised. I assume people got \$100 bills as Christmas gifts," Gomes said.

Gerdson had his own version of where the AS funds went that year. "Every time we pass a resolution it has to go to the director of Student Activities. Louis Murdock (then director of Student Activities) stopped the

—see page 10

Health center adds therapy, eye care

by Laura Merlo

This semester SF State's medical clinic has added optometry and physical therapy to its list of services available to students here.

Student Health Services, located between the Psychology Building and the parking lot, now offers complete optometric exams, including refraction for eyeglasses, for \$15. Prescriptions can be written at the clinic, but glasses are not dispensed.

Dr. Dennis Palm, the clinic's optometrist, began working here this semester. He says any eye problem that may actually be a medical problem, like blurred vision or red eyes, will be treated free.

The health center also hired a physical therapist to work part-time on campus this semester. Nina Pedersen will treat back and muscle strain, but she will not work on chronic problems, says Dr. Rouben Akka, assistant medical director.

Last semester, dietitian Teresa Chew started a nutrition clinic in the health center. In both group and individual sessions, she offers weight-control counseling and advice on how to make adequate vegetarian, low-salt, bland or other special diets.

A new health director, Jim Perkins, is working this semester to develop a pro-

gram for next year. Perkins will design a resource room with audio-visual equipment to teach students about their health needs and the health services offered on campus.

The clinic's basic services, those prepaid by school fees, cover any kind of primary care. Problems requiring immediate care, like flu, sore throat or a broken bone, are covered under basic services and are free to students.

Psychological counseling is offered as a basic service. Any student can make an appointment with a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist for free and confidential mental health care.

One augmented service is the birth control clinic. For \$20 a year, women receive an annual checkup, including pelvic exam and breast check, pap smear, gonorrhea test, blood sugar analysis, urinalysis and birth control pills for the first six months.

After the first six months, additional birth control pills cost 50 cents a month.

Other birth control devices such as diaphragms, foam or condoms are also offered at a low cost. The clinic does not dispense intrauterine devices.

Student Health Services is open from 8:15 a.m. until 4:45 p.m. five days a week but is closed for lunch from noon until 1 p.m.

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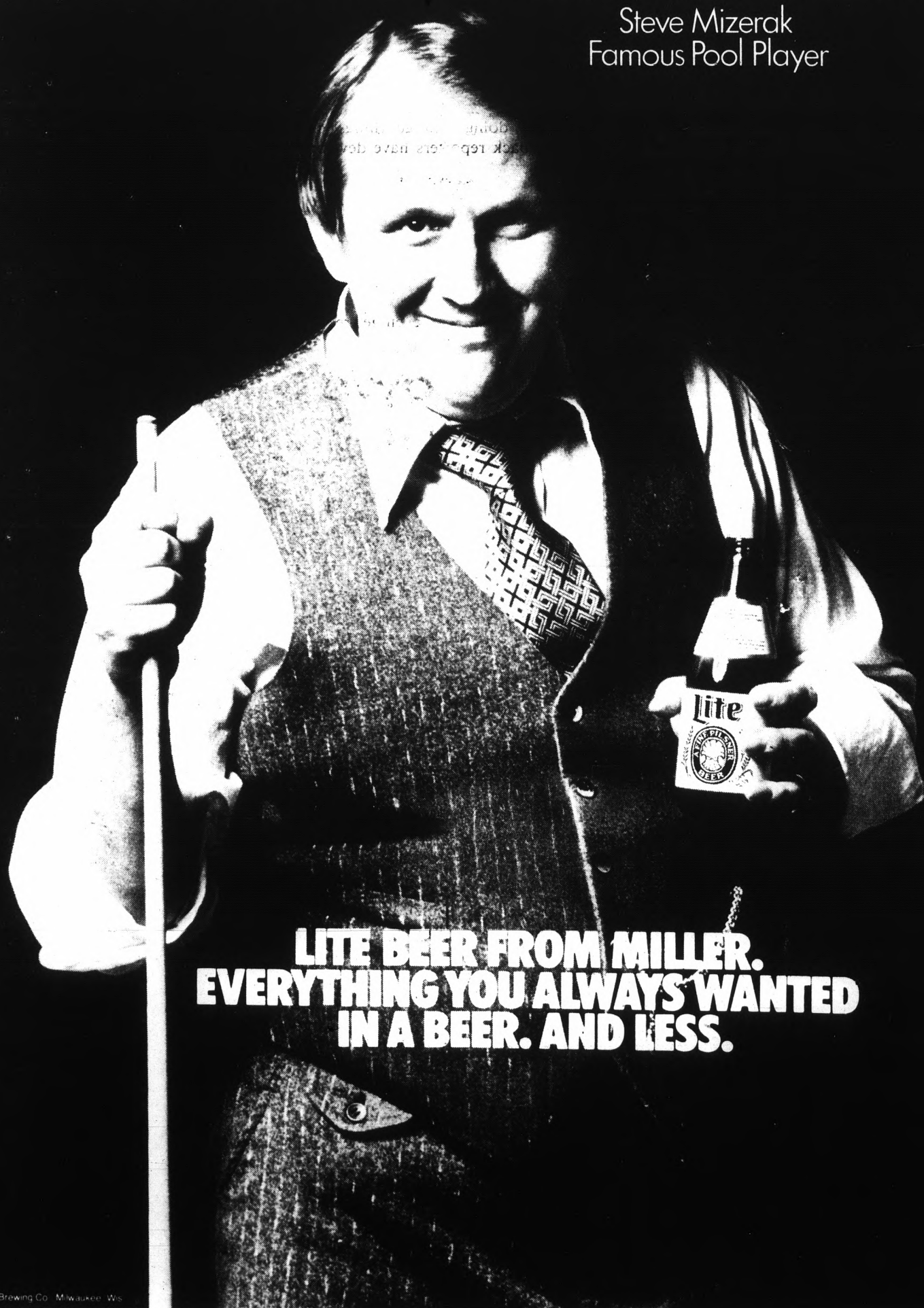
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Editor:

The morning door lately felt more like

Thursday, up badly. Control of gasoline could result.

Another state seemed comment on ancient retribution taken hostage

But we know us.

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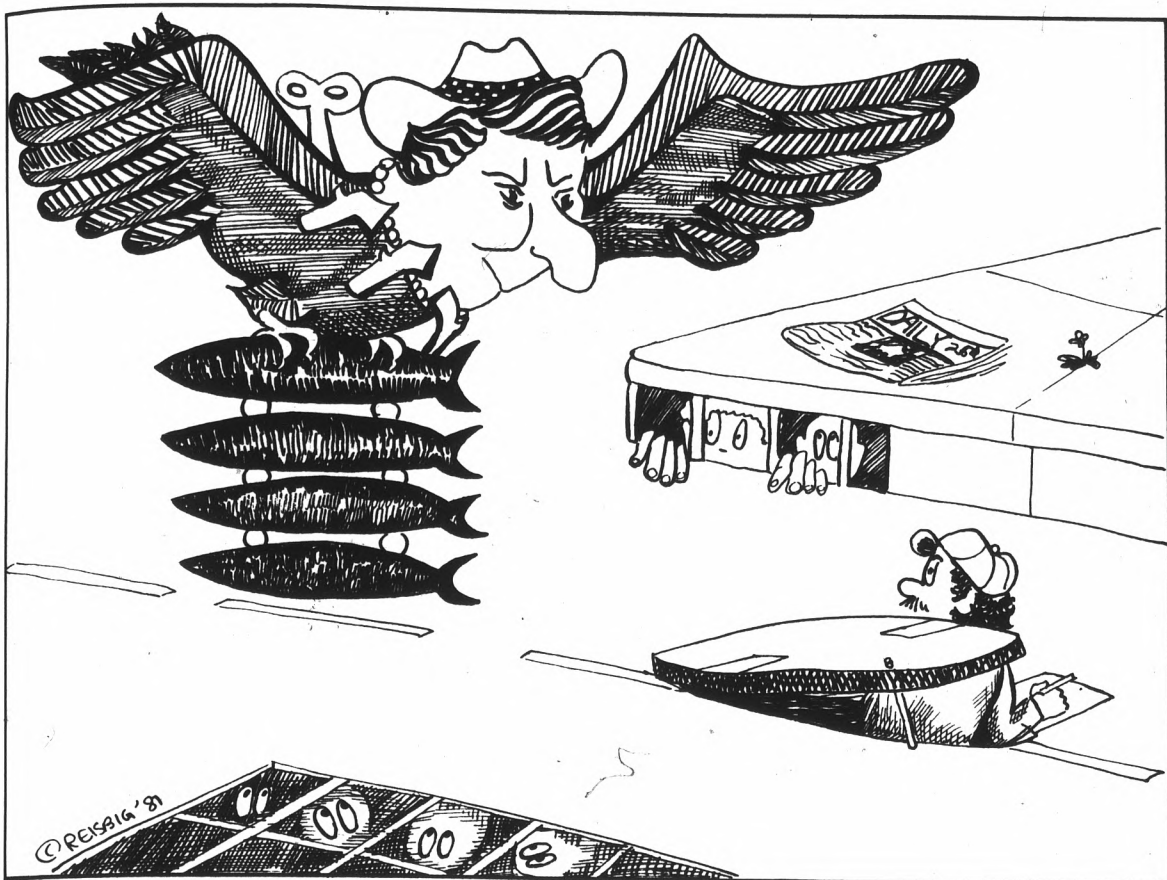
Phoenix welcomed readers. Letter and delivered newsroom — than noon Monday in the following tion.

Marxist mission

Editor:

With enemy Youth League friends. According to trainees, we must draft when it's keeping with values, these suggest we say (such as it is)

Opinion



Putting the hostages' 'torture' in perspective



Karen Franklin

"A despicable act of savagery," Jimmy Carter called it. "A gruesome ordeal of torture," the newspapers agreed.

Accounts of mock executions, beatings, bad food and "prison-like confinement" have caused Americans' blood to boil; even our actor-turned-president got "a little watery-eyed," according to newspaper reports.

High-ranking U.S. embassy personnel were treated more harshly by the Iranians than their subordinates were, said Jerome Korkak, the State Department's chief medical officer.

A Navy pilot who flew combat missions in Vietnam, Cmdr. Donald Sharer, described his ordeal in Iran as "mental torture." Imprisonment, he said, was sometimes "fairly rough — not rough physically, but it was a mental three-ring circus at times."

Morehead Kennedy, described as an economic officer at the embassy, said the militants lined hostages' cells with posters of crippled Vietnamese children. "As they led us out of the embassy Nov. 4," he said, "they whispered in my ear, 'Vietnam, Vietnam.'"

Several ex-hostages are reportedly suffering severe post-traumatic stress syndrome and may require medical treatment.

These tales of brutality make it hard for red-blooded Americans to resist being seized by a semi-hysterical fervor which gives us the moral courage to threaten Iran and bomb their banks in this country.

The heroic hostages are finally reunited with their families, who proudly parade them to the beat of "America the Beautiful." Saddened by their experience, the ex-hostages say they want to forget the past and go back to living their lives.

That's what is hard to understand. When I think of torture, I think of El Salvadoran government troops raping women, castrating men and piling mutilated, disfigured bodies along the sides of roads.

Or I think of Iranians during the shah's reign, burned, electrocuted and hung upside down to die — destroyed by American technology.

Before we get too self-righteous about the abuse being heaped upon America the underdog, we must remember that it was our country that created and maintained the monstrous, all-encompassing pre-revolutionary vehicle of torture in Iran — the secret police force commonly known as SAVAK.

The CIA, in what it cites as one of its most successful campaigns, overthrew the legal government of Iran in 1953 and imported the shah from Rome to act as its proxy in that oil-rich nation.

Col. Norman Schwartzkopf, an FBI intelligence officer and former head of the New Jersey state police, organized SAVAK in 1957 and was its first chief.

Iran became a nation ruled by martial law. By the mid-1960s, SAVAK employed 200,000 full-time agents and another 200,000 part-timers. Thousands of the shah's opponents were murdered, tens of thousands tortured.

A report on the treatment of prisoners under SAVAK by the International Committee of the Red Cross makes the Iranians' treatment of the 52 U.S. prisoners seem almost beyond reproach. Of the SAVAK prisoners examined by the Red Cross:

- 80 percent had been hit with objects such as cables and truncheons;
- 50 to 60 percent had been burned with cigarettes, 30 to 40 percent with liquids, candles and heated surfaces;

- more than half had been suspended with iron collars or weights;
- 30 percent had had electrodes applied to their mucous membranes;
- half had had their nails crushed or ripped up;
- many had been raped or sodomized with bottles, truncheons and boiling eggs; women had wires inserted in their uteri.

They had contusions, lacerations of their eardrums, scars from being hung by ankles and wrists, lesions from electrodes on their mucous membranes and scars from cigarette and other burns.

When the shah was ousted, militants raided the U.S. embassy and imprisoned its personnel there — some or all of whom may have been in complicity with the CIA/SAVAK torture machine. During the first couple of weeks of captivity, some of the higher-ranking officials may have been beaten — for attempted escape, for sassing their captors or for being suspected spies.

The plight of 314,000 U.S. prisoners went unreported

After a little more than a year, the ex-hostages have emerged as heroes. Some have feelings of depression, stress and guilt, but all, as far as we know, are physically healthy.

If they were tortured, it was a mild form of torture compared with the kind U.S. advisers and the shah's government carried out, which employed sophisticated devices imported from the United States — devices with no other purpose but to shock and maim. The Red Cross report contains an appendix with the names of more than 100 Iranians who died in SAVAK prisons as a result of torture.

While the 52 embassy staffers received almost daily publicity in the major media during their captivity, the plight of another 314,000 American prisoners went largely unreported.

Those Americans — 40 percent of them black — are held in U.S. prisons, where the overwhelming majority of inmates are people who couldn't afford a good lawyer.

Even a cursory glance indicates that prisoners in our own country are treated with much more severity than were the suspected spies in Tehran.

Nationwide, prisoners are commonly subjected to electroshock therapy. Sedation with strong tranquilizers is also widespread. Complaints of bad food, withheld mail, beatings, murders and solitary confinement — sometimes for years — are almost universal.

Two months ago, a federal judge found prisons in Texas guilty of massive violations of inmate rights.

"It is impossible for a written opinion to convey the pernicious conditions and the pain and degradation which ordinary inmates suffer within the TDC (Texas Department of Corrections) walls," wrote U.S. District Judge William Wayne Justice.

Americans showed concern about the treatment of the 52 American prisoners in Tehran. Why is it that such concern isn't voiced about the treatment of the 314,000 Americans held hostage right under our noses?

Editorials

No news is good news

The morning paper has been hitting the front door lately with more than the usual dull thud. It's felt more like a good-sized earthquake.

Thursday, the first day of the semester, we woke up badly. Critics of President Reagan's decision to decontrol oil prices predicted that the price of gasoline could rise up to 12 cents a gallon as a result.

Another story told of "Haig's tough stance" with regard to Iran. Actually, our new secretary of state seemed pretty subdued. He even declined to comment on Reagan's promise of "swift and efficient retribution" in the event that Americans are taken hostage in the future.

But we knew what he was thinking. It depressed us.

It got worse. Speaking before a congressional committee, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger warned, "The international political climate continues to deteriorate, and the prospects of our having to employ military force directly or indirectly to safeguard our interests cannot be dismissed."

Weinberger also confirmed what we had already known: the money for increased defense spending will come from cuts in spending for social programs.

Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provided some morning cheer of his own. He told the committee, in the words of United Press International, that "the United States should respond to a Soviet invasion of Iran even if American forces initially were outgunned and outnumbered." This must have been particularly good news for those of draft age.

At the bottom of the Chronicle's front page was a photograph of a Marine corporal, decked out stylishly in a necklace of machine gun bullets, "eager to fight a real war after Mojave Desert exercises last week." We learned from the accompanying story that he's not the only leatherneck anxious for a taste of combat. Said one: "It's a great time to be a Marine." That's what worries us.

Nor did things improve much Friday. The Chronicle ran the account of Reagan's first news conference as president under this headline: "Reagan Rips Soviet Union — Says Detente Isn't Working." The Oakland Tribune punched it up a bit, shrieking, "Reagan says Soviets are liars and cheats."

"Detente," opined the grim-faced president, "has been a one-way street that the Soviet Union has used for its own ends."

Phoenix staffers, inveterate newspaper readers all, have been doing strange things of late. Formerly laid-back reporters have developed nervous tics; others have been seen cowering in corners, engaging in furious discussions with themselves.

One young woman, believed to be in perfect health, was observed sitting at her IBM Selectric, typing out her last will and testament.

If this keeps up, we may even get religion.

Cornrows? At KGO?

KGO-TV reporter Dorothy Reed must feel as if she's back in high school. She was suspended last week by News Director Joe Barnes until she sees the wisdom of undoing her corn-rows.

Barnes called the hairstyle "inappropriate." But Alex Pitcher, president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, termed it a "case of blatant racism."

We're inclined to agree with Pitcher's analysis. Certainly Reed's new hairdo is no less inappropriate for a television news show than the one sported by KPIX anchorman Dave McElhatton.

Letters to the editor

Phoenix welcomes letters from its readers. Letters should be typed and delivered to the Phoenix newsroom — HLL 207 — no later than noon Monday for publication in the following Thursday's edition.

Marxist missionaries

Editor:

With enemies like the Spartacus Youth League, militarism doesn't need friends. According to these Leninoid doctrinaires, we mustn't refuse or resist the draft when it's reinstated. Instead, in keeping with their essentially Christian values, these Trotskyist theologians suggest we sacrifice our lives and liberty (such as it is) by entering the army as

Marxist missionaries. Forget your selfish, petty preoccupation with your own freedom and happiness! For is it not written that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church? (Or was it the other way around?) If you don't grasp the revolutionary content of a slogan like "Kill a commie for communism" — well, you just aren't up on your dialectics. Fortunately there's a vanguard party (about 50 of them, at last count) to do such thinking for you.

After all, once the revolutionary bureaucrats climb to power over a heap of conscript corpses, everything will be different. The workers' state will preserve and extend the best features of capitalism: government, wage-labor hierarchy, police, bureaucracy and moralism. Instead of an anti-Soviet draft we'll have a pro-Soviet draft. Above all, there will be work — harder work for everyone, and more of it, too.

Remember, these are only transitional measures; scripture assures us that the state will eventually wither away, someday, somehow. Disdaining reactionary pie-in-the-sky rhetoric, we promise to put our own regime out of business for a 1,000 years or so.

So as you see, Trotskyism is Stalinism out of office. There's as much difference between bourgeois and bureaucratic rule as there is between a glass that's half full and a glass that's half empty. Either way, the main thing is that individuals continue to submit unconditionally to their self-appointed masters instead of freely associating to gratify their desires. The old ruling class is fucking up. It's time for a new team to take over and make the system work. Meet the new boss, same as the old boss! The king is dead, long live the king. The spirit of the czar lives on.

For an end to obedience,
The Last International

Saddened over Stone

Editor:

I was saddened indeed to learn of the death of Charles A. Stone, dean of Admissions and Records. I was fortunate to meet him on two separate occasions when he aided me after I had run into a tangle with the bureaucracy in Admissions and Records. He showed genuine interest in my problems and gave generously of his time and energy in helping me solve them. I was touched and impressed with his willingness to bridge the gap of impersonality which characterizes a large institution. SF State has lost a rare person — a truly warm and caring administrator.

Helene Campagnet
Nursing student

PHOENIX

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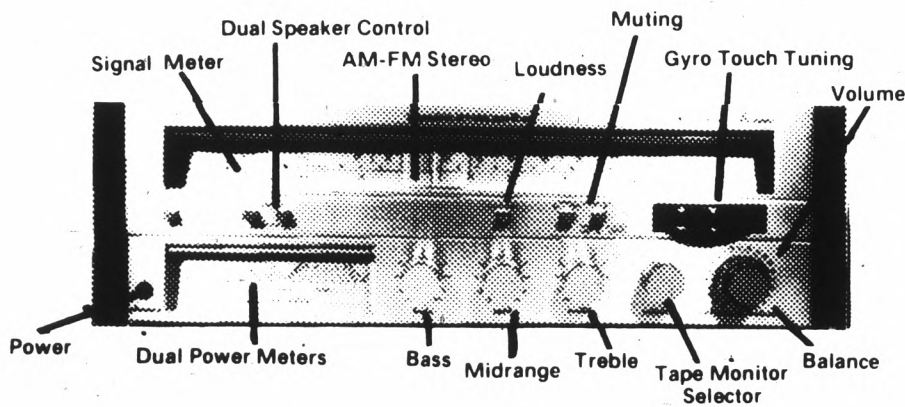
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by Patrick M

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Clark warns of war buildup

by Patrick May

Ed Clark, the Libertarian Party's 1980 presidential candidate, is using the campaign buzz words of the man who now wears the shoes Clark would love to own.

Speaking to the Commonwealth Club last Friday, Clark echoed President Reagan's cry to "get government off our backs." He specified a few places for government to get off and out of: draft-age youth, junkies and California motorists, to name just a few.

The 50-year-old Massachusetts native, Harvard Law School graduate and anti-trust lawyer for the Atlantic-Richfield Co. was in town to give, if not kudos, then soft-spoken counsel and choice caveats to Mr. Reagan.

"The basic Libertarian belief is that the thing that distinguishes human beings from all other living things is our free will and ability to mold our own lives," Clark said.

"For us, the question of politics is how do we structure (it) to maximize the ability of each of us to seek our own ethical, material and philosophical goals. We believe in drastic reduction of government and, eventually, a society where government coercion, and we definitely include taxation as coercion, is eliminated."

During his campaign, Clark either shocked or delighted his audiences by proposing measures aimed at furthering that basic creed. He suggested cutting federal taxes in half; shrinking the federal budget by \$200 billion; abolishing the departments of Energy and Education; dismantling the CIA and,

gradually, the Social Security System; eliminating speed limits on the nation's highways; and legalizing all drugs, including heroin.

Always careful to delineate between his party's policies and those of the Republicans, Clark complained that "it was a misconception of the public to put us into the category of extreme Reaganites."

While Reagan opposed the draft on the grounds that it was not needed, Libertarians resist the idea on principle.

"Our position is that it simply makes no sense for the U.S. to be employing hundreds of thousands of troops to defend wealthy industrialized nations that can defend themselves," explained Clark, citing the presence of American soldiers in "that poor, down-trodden, poverty-stricken nation of West Germany" and, with his well-worked tongue in cheek, the "weak sister of the international economy, the poor, backward nation of Japan."

Clark maintains that the Reagan administration's foreign policy emphasizes not defense but intervention.

"Interventionism," he said, "assumes that the U.S. has the right and the obligation to use our force anywhere in the world and serve what we deem to be our own best interests."

Should this interventionist bent be given free reign, the Libertarians believe, there would be no limit to the military buildup required to sustain it. Clark said, "This is really the Achilles' heel of the Reagan economic program because its foreign policy demands higher military spending and its economic policies call for less overall spending."

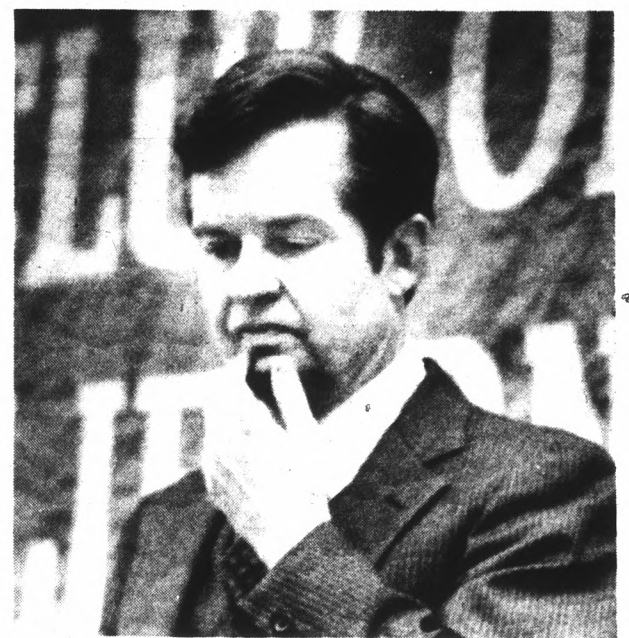
With a campaign platform nailed together with such eyebrow-raising proposals as the legalization of heroin ("To reduce crime and offer the addict a path back into society"), and his stubborn resistance to conscription ("The Vietnam war could never have been fought with volunteers"), one wonders whether Clark's try for the Oval Office was not an exercise in futility.

"It would have been," he said, "had my goal been to get elected. It was not existentially possible to win the election this time. However, that was not the goal. Rather, it was to change the center of gravity of American politics. And in that respect, we made a great step forward."

Part of this new, albeit small, surge might be attributed to the Libertarian doctrine, which, in columnist David Broder's words, "cuts across the normal constituency lines of American politics, embracing an extremely expansive view of civil liberties."

In what might be termed the "Alaskan Analogy," the Libertarian appeal captured 12 percent of that state's vote in the presidential election. Thanks to the fiercely independent populace to the north, the nine-year-old party fared quite well.

"Underlying that (victory) is the fact that 12 percent of the people in Alaska had the incisive brilliance to determine that I was the best candidate. I think that relates to the feeling in Alaska that we want the government to leave us alone."



Ed Clark: "Legalize all drugs."

By Tom Levy

Agency for amateurs

How to have an adventure

by Mike Gallo

At 8:12 a.m. on Aug. 25, 1980, Maxi Anderson landed his helium gas balloon Double Eagle II in France after crossing the Atlantic in five sleepless days. It was the first successful trans-Atlantic balloon flight ever recorded.

His crew of three included Mark Roos, a 22-year-old business major from Oregon, and Brenda Nott, 19, a psychology student from Ohio. While it does take more than hot air to keep a balloon in the air, Roos and Nott couldn't have initially told you just what more. They were there as a result of Expedition Research Inc., a placement service for adventurers and would-be adventurers.

"Being an experienced mountaineer, archaeologist or balloonist really has little to do with placement on expeditions at times," says Jim Stout, founder of ERI. "Where we have encountered problems has been in getting member availability to coincide with expedition dates."

Becoming an ERI member costs \$15. Members are placed on a roster which includes a list of interests and/or specialties they have.

When members are interested in some type of adventurous endeavor, they are placed "on call" for available positions on current expeditions.

Those slated for 1981 include: The Whitbread Round-the-World

Race — sailing around the world from Portsmouth, England.

North Pole Expedition — the first parachute jump over the North Pole.

Yellowstone Winter Traverse — the first winter traverse of Yellowstone Park on cross-country skis.

Brokopondo Expedition — the first trans-Atlantic crossing in a Surinam war canoe.

Less than two years ago, ERI considered itself a placement service for scientists, physicians and university professors. It was found, however, that many expeditions simply require an extra pair of hands and a strong back. The excitement of an archaeological dig

quickly ends when 50 boxes of dirt must be moved out of the excavation site.

"Many of our best expeditions require only a person's will to go," says Stout.

At present, most available positions on 1981 expeditions are not filled. In some cases multiple openings, if not filled soon, will cause expeditions to be canceled.

"This summer's North India Expedition, a search for fossil man sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, isn't even filled yet," says an exasperated Stout. "I can't believe it."

For more information call (301) 268-3322.

Ferriss adds religion clinics

— from page 1

come in every day. If you don't have them come in every day, they simply don't succeed."

His patients also receive various other drugs to take orally. Despite the decision by the state medical board, the clinics will stay open and will continue to provide the same old type of care as before, he said, with himself as "sole proprietor."

He has two, newly-appointed "co-directors," — doctors who have been with the organization for a number of years — Peter LaRiviere and Grant Nugent. Both have legal and medical

degrees, according to Ferriss.

LaRiviere will handle drug distribution, which Ferriss cannot do without a license. The initial work-up is to be made "more complex and intricate," than before, he said, and some new treatments are being tested.

The next drug to be added may be benzocaine lozenges, he said, to numb the mouth and make eating less pleasurable.

Meanwhile, Ferriss, who always has several projects going at once, is working on a plan to help drunken drivers avoid alcohol detection tests, a way to mass-produce pornographic movies, and a new golf club design.

Battle heats up over draft

by Michael McCall

Seven months after former President Carter reinstated draft registration, two anti-draft groups are still fighting against the program. The small but aggressive groups denounce the action as a "preparation for war."

Now a new president is in office. Ronald Reagan has repeatedly announced his opposition to registration, calling it a "waste of time" and "a politically-motivated act."

But the anti-draft groups are skeptical. Many of them increased their protests during the second week of January, the final mass registration period.

The National Resistance Committee began a vigorous mailing campaign in January, urging draft-age men not to register.

"We support whatever reason people have to want to resist," said Fred Moore of the committee. "We stress that forced military service is fascistic, robs dignity, is immoral and prepares men not to defend the U.S., but to fight wars in Third World countries."

Pat Sweeney of the War Resisters League said she is anxiously awaiting word from Washington.

"I think Reagan's decision on the draft depends on the Supreme Court's verdict on women and the draft," she said. "I don't think Reagan would support the drafting of women."

Another group, the American Civil Liberties Union, has assaulted draft registration in the courts. They charged the law establishing registration was unconstitutional because it only required men, and not women, to register. Their suit now awaits a decision by the Supreme Court.

Another ACLU lawsuit brought a decision on Nov. 24 that prohibited the Selective Service from requiring a registrant's Social Security number. The decision, based on the Privacy Act of 1974, also ordered "deletion upon request" of numbers collected during last summer's registration.

But a court of appeals stayed the decision on Dec. 29. "It was applied conveniently before the last registration period," said Miller.

The Selective Service Registration Bill, initiated by President Carter, passed Congress last July 12 after considerable debate. The law required all eligible males born in 1960 to register during the week beginning July 20; males born in 1961 were required to register the following week; and males born in 1962 were required to register the week of Jan. 5, 1981.

Males are now required to register on their 18th birthday. Joe Formick, of the Selective Service in San Francisco, said 95 percent of the eligible males did register. Furthermore, he said, the "very, very few who did not register" could face fines of up to \$10,000 or five years in jail.

The National Resistance Committee disagrees with those figures. "Over 1 million men did not register last summer, about 25 percent of those required," said Moore.

At SF State, where many students are of draft age, reaction to registration has been quiet. A freshman music student said he did not register, but not as a protest.

"It just slipped my mind," he said.

Another student, freshman Dave Okubl, said he registered because "I wanted to. Someone's got to go."

Lt. Col. Wendell Adams, director of the SF State ROTC, said, "Officially, I would support, and the ROTC would support, any government directive to the best of our ability."

"But personally, I'm the father of two sons. My 17-year-old must register in October when he turns 18, and I'm not sure I want him to be drafted."

Norm Thompson, an international relations student and ROTC member, said, "I don't like the idea, but if there is a draft I think women should be included."

Wayne Boswell, another ROTC member, said, "Rather than a draft, I think the answer is to have more incentive, both financial and educational, for enlisted men."

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Two find revolutionary hospitality in Nicaragua

by Robert Morgan-Wilde

Two recent visitors to Nicaragua believe that the 1979 revolution in that country has resulted in many positive changes for both the workers and the peasants.

Debra Reuben of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and Gary Ruchwarger, instructor at the East Bay Socialist School in Oakland, observed the post-revolutionary process in Nicaragua last December and January.

Last Sunday, at the Latin American Resource Center in Oakland (currently joined with the Nicaraguan Information Center), the two shared their impressions of Nicaragua with an audience of about 75 people.

Reuben and Ruchwarger spoke about their encounters with people, and also with members of the ruling junta, Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional. Admitting they were not experts on the subject, Reuben said it was clear that the revolutionary process in Nicaragua had changed the attitudes toward production as well as the relations between people.

Under the new government's order there has been land redistribution, nationalization of banks and industry and reorganization of the agricultural community.

Nicaragua exports cotton, coffee, sugar and agricultural products, and exports have suffered since the civil war. The extent to which production will be positively affected by revolutionary zeal is important in a country with a 1980 foreign debt in the hundreds of millions.

Last year Nicaragua received \$600 million in loans and \$200 million in grants, according to Ruchwarger. These funds came mostly from Cuba and other Latin American countries, he said.

The assistance, coupled with an increase in productivity, is needed to create a solid base for the new economy, added Ruchwarger.

Ruchwarger spoke of incidents where strangers in Managua, Nicaragua's capital, helped him and Reuben find food and places they wanted to visit, and gave them a tour of a radio station which the Sandinistas had seized for the use of the revolutionary committee. He also told of an incident where 100 children swam for part of the afternoon. None of the children pushed or shoved when the group was called for lunch, showing how differently the children acted when they knew there was enough food to go around.

Reuben said, "Despite the years of oppression by the former Somoza dynasty, the people (workers and peasants) showed a lot of strength and optimism." She did not notice any bitterness.

She asserted that the product of the revolutionary struggle has been solidarity. She added that more job training, new schools, a national drive for literacy and 167 new health clinics for maternal and pre-natal care were responsible for the warmth she and Ruchwarger experienced.

Ruchwarger said there have been three counter-revolutionary plots exposed in the last 12 months. When he spoke with Sandinistas they spoke earnestly and, in his opinion, honestly about the revolution. Often the Sandinista point of view was the individual's, he said.

Reuben spoke of the revolutionary department she encountered and of the new government's constitution. It includes a bill of rights, including the right to unionize, the right to form and join political parties and the right to participate in the revolutionary process. The purpose of the constitution, she said, is to build a strong socialist state.

There are, according to Ruchwarger, 40,000 Nicaraguans in the Bay Area, although there was no indication that any were present.

Reuben and Ruchwarger's trip was coordinated by the Venceremos Brigade, a group that has been involved with similar trips to Cuba and other left-wing Latin American countries.

Proposed budget: higher fees

—from page 1

In a letter, Dumke said that in light of a potential 10-to-30 percent budget cut, the university system was faced with the prospect of reducing the quality of student education, denying access to thousands of students, or closing one or more of the 19 campuses in the system, according to Frank.

"It was only under the threat of such massive potential budget cuts, related to Propositions 13 and 9, that tuition has had to be a subject of discussion," said Frank, quoting the chancellor.

Phil Johnson, liaison to the chancellor, said that prior to 1978 the trustees officially favored a small tuition, but they reversed themselves at the end of 1978.

The trustees continue to oppose tuition, said Johnson. He added that state laws would have to be changed before a tuition larger than \$25 could be imposed.

Glazer said a study by the California Post-Secondary Education Committee indicates that the state university system would lose more than 10,000 students if a \$100 tuition were instituted.

Johnson thinks that if the state cannot afford to support the university

system, then tuition must be considered. He also thinks that tuition might be preferable to the erosion of the educational process.

"Tuition is not a desirable thing, but the issue needs to be addressed," said Johnston, adding that "the chancellor and the board would not remain in opposition to tuition and let the system go down the drain."

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June Robertson, liaison to the chancellor for the student association, believes that the budget crisis may affect the quality of the university system, and she is worried by the prospect of a tuition for resident students. But she thinks the threat of tuition will come from the legislature and not the trustees.

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Faculty union sues over pay

by Paula Abend

The "rather extraordinary payroll practices" for lecturers in the California state university system are now being challenged in court, according to Stuart Weinberg, counsel for the United Professors of California.

These "practices," which mainly affect temporary teachers, are the result of a paycheck system that frequently holds up checks for two or three months.

The lawsuit, involving the State Comptroller's Office and the California State University Board of Trustees, was filed last semester after more than 500 part-

time and temporary faculty members failed to receive paychecks on time due to a foul-up which spanned the August and September pay periods.

Brita Stuckey of the campus payroll office reports there are no more outstanding checks from those periods. But the UPC is still seeking 7 percent interest on the late checks and has expanded its suit to encompass statewide payroll procedures.

The new aspects of the case involve the cumbersome way payroll information is transmitted among various on-campus offices and in the State Comptroller's Office in Sacramento, from which checks are mailed.

This causes thousands of dollars to be left sitting in the state treasury, and the "people who have earned the money aren't able to receive interest on it or invest it," said Weinberg.

The speed with which lecturers are paid "depends on how the paper work flows," said Stuckey, who explained that the paychecks are processed through several offices on-campus before being sent to Sacramento.

Another problem involves faculty members who are due merit step increases. They cannot get them until the start of the academic year, at which time they are received retroactively.

Faculty unions challenge pay plan

— from page 1

the alteration of the salary schedule represents a change in "basic working conditions," which, if enacted before an election, constitutes a violation of the state's bargaining law.

"These changes," Kessler says, "would make the task of any bargaining agent more difficult." Kessler added that a new agent would have to renegotiate and make sacrifices.

In addition, the union has accused the trustees of ignoring alternatives presented the previous day by UPC State Treasurer Stewart Long. The steps suggested were:

- * allowing departments with chronic hiring difficulties (most notably, engineering and business) to offer appointments on the current salary schedule rather than limiting offers to the assistant professor level;

- * funding summer sessions in affected areas to allow a guarantee of summer employment for affected faculty;

- * developing intensive upward mobility programs in affected areas to assist lecturers with strong teaching records to obtain their doctorates;

- * full payment of moving expenses for prospective faculty.

Both unions are anxious about the dollars-and-cents side of the picture because the merit pay plan needs \$1.6 million to get off the ground. Many union members are concerned that a red light in July from the legislature on funding may place the entire university salary system in jeopardy. Apparently, some administration officials share those concerns.

SF State Provost Lawrence Ianni says that "we have no way of judging what the reception of this plan will be in Sacramento with either the legislature or the governor. I've been told nothing about a timetable of implementation on what criteria or through what process (it will occur)."

Ianni says that he was "a bit surprised" by the trustees' decision. "Personally, I assumed that there would be no action. I am not surprised that faculty organizations are reacting to this situation with great vigor."

The question of "marketability" has further complicated the hiring and salary issues. For months, critics have raised doubts about the validity of implementing an entirely new salary schedule to attract faculty to a few "hard-to-supply" disciplines. Opponents claim that under the plan, new business faculty, for example, could be hired at levels that other teachers in that department have taken 10 years to reach.

According to Ianni, however, "To the best of my knowledge, no changes have been made in the usual criteria and methods through which we hire faculty."

As both unions begin to gear up for the collective bargaining election campaign, either in the spring or fall, two decisions by the state's Public Employment Relations Board are still forthcoming. The first, expected within the next two weeks, will be the hearing officer's recommendation on faculty representation for the election. The second, which will judge the merits of the unions' unfair labor practice charges, should be handed down in March or April.

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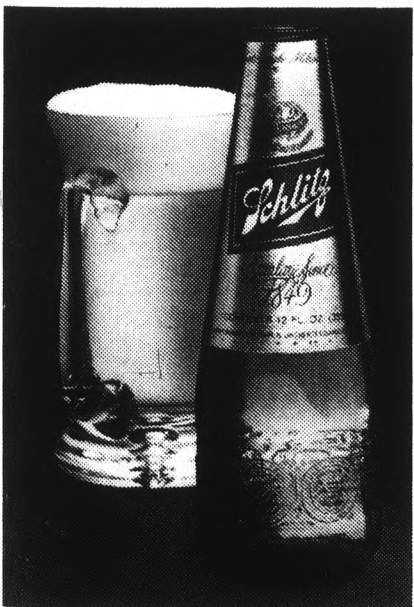
50% of Michelob fans pull the switch for today's Schlitz

48% of 200 loyal Budweiser drinkers also prefer Schlitz

Schlitz' impressive showing against Michelob wasn't the first time loyal beer drinkers picked Schlitz over their brand. Results were similar in earlier tests against number one selling Budweiser.

In a live TV taste test conducted just before the second half of the Oakland/Houston playoff game, 46 out of 100 loyal Bud drinkers preferred Schlitz over their own beer. A week later, 100 more Bud drinkers were tested. This time 50%—exactly half—pulled the switch for Schlitz.

All in all, 48% of the loyal Bud drinkers tested liked Schlitz better. Prior to the test, the panelists had signed affidavits affirming that Budweiser was their beer. Most of them seemed confident that Bud would be their choice in the test. At least 48% left with a new outlook—and some, perhaps, with a new beer.



"I was confident" states Schlitz Chief Frank Sellinger

The results of the taste tests were not unexpected for Schlitz Chief Executive, Frank Sellinger.

"Some people thought it was risky to do live TV taste tests in front of millions of people," says Sellinger, "but it didn't take nerve, it just took confidence."

Sellinger, a master brewer for 40 years, has helped brew some of the world's finest beers. Since joining the company three years ago, he has concentrated on making Schlitz the best premium beer on the market.

"They brought me here to brew the best," says Sellinger. "And this Schlitz is it."

It seems quite a few of the Bud, Miller and Michelob drinkers tested agree.



It was Schlitz vs. Michelob Beer—and former NFL Referee Tommy Bell called the score for Schlitz in the live TV taste test.

50 out of 100 Michelob drinkers pick Schlitz on live Super Bowl TV

100 million fans watched as Schlitz took on Michelob in the finale of "The Great American Beer Switch." The dramatic test was conducted live during half-time of the Super Bowl game.

The huge audience witnessed 100 loyal Michelob drinkers choose between two unlabelled beers—their own Michelob and today's Schlitz. The outcome proved a surprise to many Michelob drinkers who found themselves preferring the taste of Schlitz over the taste of Michelob.

Each of the 100 loyal Michelob drinkers was served two beers, one Schlitz and one Michelob, in unlabelled ceramic mugs. Tasters were told to indicate a tie, or make a choice by pulling an electronic switch left or right in the direction of the beer they preferred. To insure fairness, the testing was conducted by a leading independent consumer research firm. The results were validated by another top statistical research company, Elrick and Lavidge, Inc.

Before the test, the Michelob drinkers probably thought they would pick their own brand. A lot of them seemed surprised as they watched the number of Michelob drinkers who preferred Schlitz flash up for national TV.

200 Miller drinkers tested: Schlitz is preferred by 37%

In the weeks following the impressive showing against #1 Budweiser, Schlitz went head to head against another leading beer—Miller.

In two taste tests appearing on live television, a total of 200 loyal Miller drinkers were asked to choose between their beer and Schlitz. Again, a significant number of Miller drinkers decided their beer was second best and pulled the switch for Schlitz.

Beer fans surprised at choice of Schlitz

Panelists who decided their beer was second best and chose Schlitz expressed surprise. Similar reactions have been registered in other taste tests across the country.

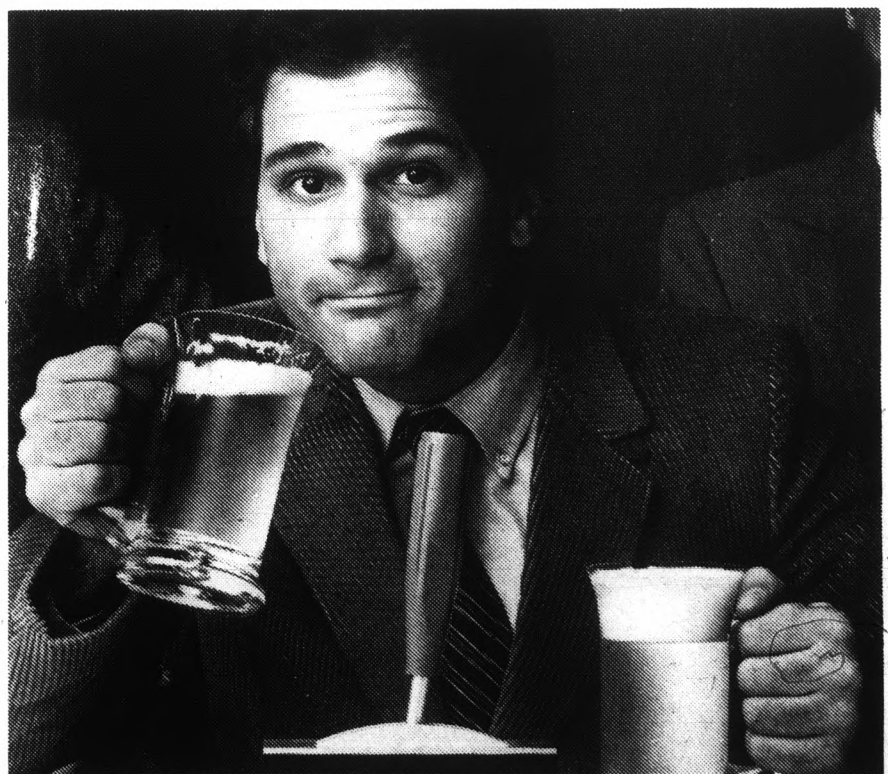
"I honestly selected the beer I preferred and it wasn't Miller," admitted Miller drinker, Albert Gualano.

"I'm genuinely surprised," exclaimed Guy D'Anne, "I thought Bud was better but I've been proved wrong." "Schlitz has much better flavor than Miller, and it goes down easier,"

attested Bill Weber, "I could drink it all night."

Panelist Bernie Felsbit summed up the reaction of

many of the Bud, Miller and Michelob drinkers when he said, "There may be a new beer in my future."



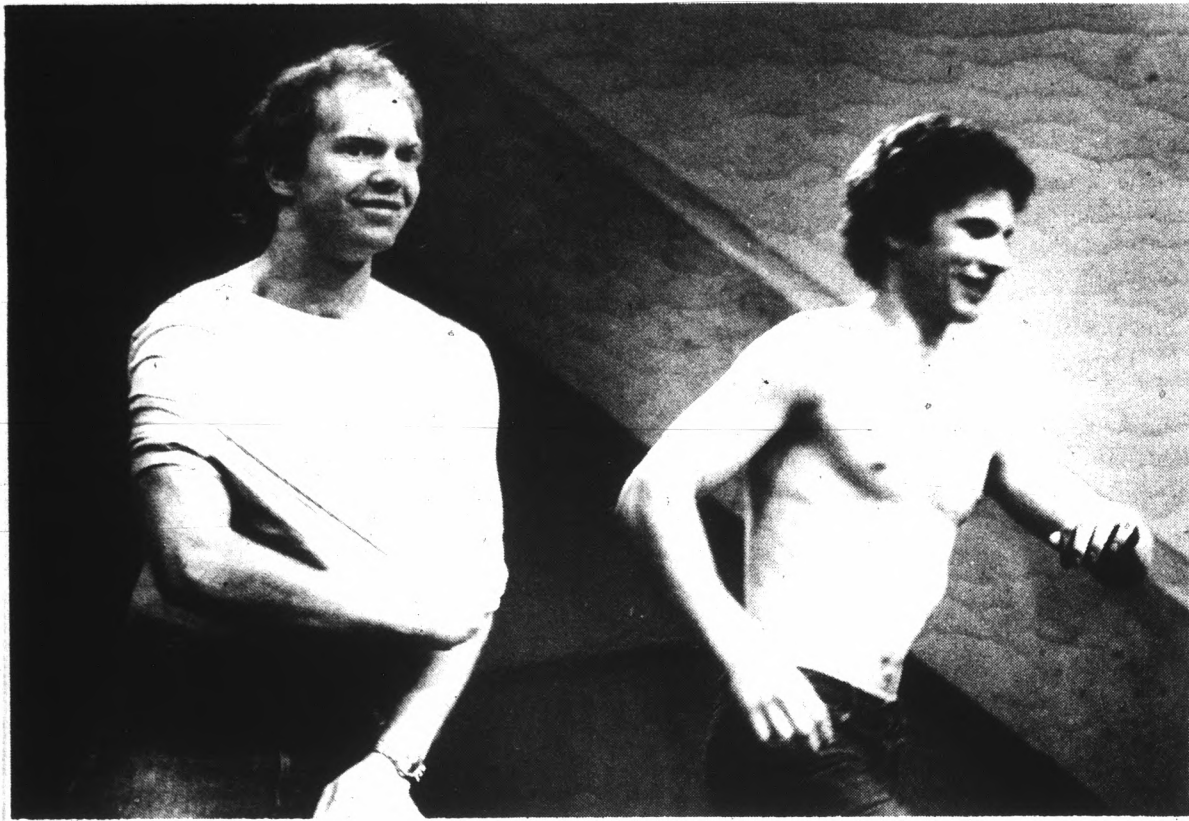
Loyal Michelob drinkers chose between unlabelled mugs of their Michelob and today's Schlitz.

Do it yourself—try the "Great American Beer Switch" test

This test requires two identical mugs, a Schlitz and your regular beer, at equal temperature. Label the mugs "1" and "2" so the taster won't know which beer is which. Pour the beers to equal heads out of the taster's sight.

To ensure that the choice is

made on taste alone, serve the beer in non-transparent mugs or have the taster close his eyes. Now let the taster sample both of the beers and choose the one that tastes better. Now you taste both beers yourself. Did you pick your regular brand? Or today's Schlitz?



By Jan Gauthier

Shenanigans on stage: Hypnotist Tom DeLuca makes fools out of student volunteers in his comedy act.

Hypnotist exposes students

by Bruce Monroy

"Now, when I stomp my feet," said Tom DeLuca to 13 people sitting on the stage, "all of your butts are going to fall off."

Stomp, stomp, and sure enough, as far as those 13 were concerned, the bottoms fell out of their lives. Some slid off their chairs and kicked a little, some stood up and looked behind them, and some grabbed their chairs and stiffened their arms to hold themselves up.

All of them turned white and bug-eyed like a downed caribou about to be eaten alive on the African range.

"Now look around," said the glib hypnotist. "Somebody else has got your butt. When you find it, just grab it and put it back on. Be gentle, but don't be shy."

The group timidly began a search for the missing parts, but none would match up.

Such were the shenanigans instigated for more than two hours Tuesday by hypnotist Tom DeLuca in the Barbary Coast Room of the Student Union.

"Okay, okay," said DeLuca. "You're all going to get your butts back, but they will hit you at 30 miles per hour."

The ensuing transaction was undignified, to say the least. Huddling together, the 13 turned their backsides toward him, braced themselves and covered like they were inside a cage, about to be shot.

"One, two, three, four, five, pow!" blared DeLuca, as the subjects braced for the impact. Most appeared grateful to come out of it in one piece.

DeLuca, 28, rated among the top 10 comedy or variety acts on the college circuit by Newsweek magazine, kept the standing-room only crowd in stitches, setting up situation after compromising, gut-busting situation.

For the first half-hour of the show, DeLuca only fueled the crowd's skepticism by virtually avoiding the subject of hypnotism. He came on like a third-rate psychic, telling too many bad jokes and guessing, wrongly, the astrological signs of several members of the audience.

DeLuca finally filled the chairs on the stage with volunteers, and a good burlesque show began to unfold.

He put his subjects to sleep in a hurry with a string of soothing sentences. Then, by lifting and dropping each subject's finger, he buried them deeper and deeper into a hypnotic state.

DeLuca told them he was raising the room temperature, and they began to squirm. Then he told them he had lowered the temperature and they began to squeeze each other to conserve body heat. When they had all opened their eyes, he shot them to sleep one by one with his pistol finger, and the spotters behind the semi-circle of chairs had to catch two or three lest they fall off the stage.

When DeLuca woke them, they thought they were in a movie house showing the best X-rated movie of their lives. Then he made them stand up and crane their necks to see over the rude person in front who couldn't stay in his seat.

DeLuca conked them out again by raising and dropping their index fingers. He told the ladies that each time he cleared his throat, the man in the next seat would suddenly get very fresh with her. He told the guys they would have a strong feeling that their flies were open when they heard the sound.

When he woke them up and cleared his throat, the women crossed their legs and turned red.

"Come on up here, Matthew," said DeLuca, before he cleared his throat. Matthew got halfway to the hypnotist, turned back and doubled over in his chair. So did the next man.

"Pow, pow, pow, bang, pow," said DeLuca, and the 13 people went out again.

DeLuca provided the subjects with their least favorite odors the next time he woke them, and told them that the stench came from their own bodies.

After turning his charges into dead weights again, DeLuca said Performing Arts Director Andy McGuire had, just for the show, gone out and brought two pounds of the best Columbian pot in the state. He said the pot was now in the ventilation system and had been ignited

moments before.

The hypnotist coached the group through several imaginary lungfuls of the drug. Some coughed dreadfully, and then DeLuca passed out several invisible joints.

"How's the pot?" he asked one man. "Strong."

"How's the pot?" he asked another. "It's got seeds in it."

"Come on up here," said DeLuca to a woman who was a laid-back type. She really had to tear herself from her chair, and she took a long time to walk the 10 feet to where he stood.

"Look at the lights," he said to her. "Wow," she replied.

"How's the pot?" he asked her. "I could go for some more," DeLuca gave her another invisible joint, and she sat down.

"What are you looking at?" he asked one man. "The exit sign out there. If you go out there, there's all kinds of things going on."

By now the crowd was roaring constantly, and DeLuca asked another man, who had been convinced his name was Mary Jane, what he was looking at.

"The crowd," he said. "I think they're a bunch of fools." Then DeLuca took his subjects back to kindergarten. He gave a piece of chalk to one of them, and then they took turns writing their names and drawing on a blackboard.

Things went well until one woman and the man called Mary Jane had a spat that brought the woman to tears. DeLuca went over to see about the matter and was narrowly missed by a spitwad that came from his blind side.

Then one man angrily crossed out a perfectly good house with a brick chimney, and DeLuca had to reassure the artist, who sat stewing in his chair.

After the episode, DeLuca had his subjects believing the audience was a nudist colony. Members of the crowd stood up to expose themselves upon request of the subjects, who were tickled pink.

— see page 11

Rules on undergrad lecturers to be tightened up this semester

by Lisa Swenarski

The ax, in the form of an administrative memorandum, fell on the jobs of at least 10 SF State undergraduate students at the beginning of the semester. The word came from the Faculty Affairs Office, which clarifies Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke's policy on teacher assistants.

The students were officially called lecturers, but their duties were clerical, technical, maintenance and custodial.

A policy of hiring only graduate students for lecturer positions has always been in existence. It is only now being enforced because of the new memorandum, which requires department chairs to submit forms certifying the candidate's qualifications. The enforcement had been loose because the chancellor had not sent a memorandum in several years, according to Judith Gappa, associate provost for Faculty Affairs.

"Undergraduates were hired on an occasional basis," said Gappa. "They were classified as lecturers and used in primarily technical and clerical positions when these faculty positions should be used for teaching."

"The departments had extra faculty money so they hired people to fill faculty positions," she said. "But these students weren't teaching."

The Faculty Affairs Office will process lecturer appointments and reappointments this semester with a stricter procedure. An individual with a minimum of a master's degree who is appointed will be processed, but for someone with less than a master's degree, the department chair must certify that:

- * The experience of the individual justifies the appointment.
- * The appointment is for teaching.
- * The individual is not an enrolled undergraduate student at SF State.

"Most of the faculty supports the idea," said John Martin, chairman of the Theatre Arts Department. "After all, you can't go against Chancellor's Office policies."

Although the Theatre Arts Department had several students affected, Martin said they were all taken care of with jobs on or off campus.

"The main concern is seeing that the students in the

classrooms have teachers who are qualified," he said. "I'm also have a moral concern for the students who could lose money by being reclassified."

But not all departments are having an easy time replacing teaching assistants. Leonard Sellers, a journalism professor, said he may have to drop students from his mass media class because of the heavy workload.

"I'm pretty upset about it," he said. "I now have a class of over 100, and I have no teaching assistant. The class was originally supposed to be for 35 students so if I don't get a teaching assistant, I'll have to chop the class to 35."

"I can't get a graduate assistant because there's no graduate program for journalism and I'd prefer a journalism student because he or she knows what's going on and can correct the tests and term papers. A student from another field would be worth next to nothing."

Sellers' former assistant, Rebecca Salner, lost her lecturer position, was upset about her termination.

"I found out a few days before the semester and that was my income. But I found something else. The problem was solvable. But I don't think it was wrong for me to be in a faculty position because I feel I served a purpose."

Some whose lecturer positions were terminated were reclassified as graduate assistants or student assistants. Lecturers' salaries range from \$13,692 to \$17,964 per year for full-time work. Most lecturers, however, are appointed at one-fifth to one-third time and may not be rehired if all positions are filled.

Graduate assistants who work 20 hours per week make \$4,530 to \$4,905 per semester. They can only be assigned a limited portion of a teacher's weekly instructional duties. An assistant may supervise the classroom only in the presence or proximity of a faculty member. Therefore, assistants cannot be given credit for teaching.

A student assistant earns \$3.28 to \$5.18 per hour, but one assistant said, "Four dollars and eight cents is really tops — you have to bleed for the university to get \$5.18." A student assistant must be enrolled at SF State and can work only on a part-time basis.

McColm

— from page 1

primary victims of the discrepancies in job security for tenured and non-tenured faculty.

"The greater percentage of bodies at the university are in the lecturer class," she said. "Just who is suffering because there are no hiring standards?"

"I've been asked to write books in the field," she added. "I don't think there's any question but that I have a unique contribution to make to the broadcasting field."

She still wants her job back, and said she intends to pursue the matter in court.

"It was traumatic to have to go through everything I had to go through," she admitted. "There are some scars from that. It has hurt me a great deal."

But McColm remains philosophical. "I'm a pioneer, and pioneers have a tendency to get kicked around a lot," she said. "I just hope that I do some good for somebody, even if I don't help myself."

Job workshop

A workshop designed to assist disabled students in planning and seeking a career will be presented Feb. 11 by Disabled Student Services.

The workshop will offer information about employment rights, career preparation, interviews and job applications, accommodating disabilities on the job, and counseling and job referral agencies available on and off campus.

The two-hour workshop begins at noon in Library 434. Speakers include Carol Bastian, acting director of DSS and organizer of the workshop, and Robert Siberry and Pauline Horvath of the Career Center.

AS debates giving 'Christmas gifts'

— from page 4

authorization for the bonuses cold, saying he'd have to call the Chancellor's Office. He said it was against Title V for the AS to spend funds for bonuses.

Title V is the section of the education code dealing with organizations not funded by state money.

Gerdson said Gomes brought up the year-old issue to embarrass him, and "get her own name up to show she's fiscally responsible."

"It's all political. She wants to be seen as socially responsible," he said, adding that AS elections are coming up very soon.

Gerdson said \$300 was approved by the Student Activities Office to buy gifts such as fruitcakes for President Paul F. Romberg and the vice president's office. He defended the move as "administratively the correct thing to do."

Gomes recalled that Sue Bushnell, who worked in the Student Activities Office at the time, told her that authorization for \$700 was signed in the Student Activities Office.

Bushnell, however, remembers it differently. "Janet might have had the authorization for the \$700 cash bonuses confused with the expenditure for \$300. The \$700 never went through," said Bushnell.

Student Activities Director Larry Bliss said his office never approved \$700 in AS funds, either for cash bonuses or for gifts. What was approved, he said, was \$300 used to buy gifts for university directors and offices.

"Every time the AS passes a resolution or bill, the first step is for it to come here. When that bill came here we approved parts 4 and 5 of it (the portions entitling the AS to spend \$300 for gifts for selected people). We rejected parts 1 and 2 on the grounds that Title V wouldn't allow it," Bliss said.

Parts 1 and 2 of the bill stated that the office manager, executive secretary, administrative aide to the president and administrative aide to the treasurer each receive cash bonuses of \$100. Included also was a request for the AS receptionist to receive \$25.

Bliss said Gerdson went slightly over the \$300 allotment for gifts and spent \$330, which came out of Gerdson's own pocket but was later reimbursed.

Bliss said it was "very good" that issues such as the bonuses were being found and dealt with.

"The AS is in the process of revising its bylaws, bills and resolutions. There's no way for it to know what's been passed or not passed. Probably more and more things like this will come up," he said.

"When the bill came here in '79, the student activities director approved it as proper. And that's as far as I can go with it," said Bliss.

He added that "it's always dangerous to second-guess your predecessor."

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Professor is a pianist with finesse

He played all-Mozart concerts

by Theresa Goffredo

Musical talent is no scarce commodity at SF State, and in pianist William Corbett-Jones, the university has a considerable supply.

Jones, a concert pianist and a professor of music at SF State for 14 years, performed a piano sonata last weekend on campus in a concert of music by women composers.

"I try not to pound on the Steinway, especially when it costs \$40 to get it tuned, but I tend to favor it," Jones said.

"I practice on it before a concert, but when I'm learning a new piece, I use the upright in the back room. A piano ought to last a human lifetime," said Jones as he sat in front of the impressive 4-year-old instrument from Hamburg, Germany.

Besides teaching graduate courses at SF State, Jones has performed many times in Europe and recently completed a tour of Central America. Last winter, Jones played concerts in Brussels, Belgium. He spent most of the summer entertaining guests on a Greek cruise ship.

"Italy is my second home," Jones said, adding that he likes to go there every year.

Jones has played three times with the Orchestra Magia Musicali in Florence, and he has studied with Academia Chigiana in Siena, Italy.



William Corbett-Jones, professor of music, has performed worldwide.

By Tom Levy

Jones has received enthusiastic reviews in many foreign papers. The London Times described one of his performances as "outstandingly impressive."

Jones described his study of piano as "scattered," but his education was, nonetheless, a comprehensive one.

At 14, Jones studied at the University of Southern California and at UC Santa Cruz. He also studied briefly at the Juilliard School of Music in New York.

Jones added that many of his students have gone on to master's programs and

have given excellent performances in their recitals. One former student, Calvin Simmons, became conductor of the Oakland Symphony.

Following the model of a teacher who never stops learning, Jones has modified his playing since the days when he performed four-hand duets with his former wife Sylvia Jenkins.

"I've started an intensive study in solo performances, doing one composer for a recital. I've done Schubert, Chopin and Bach," Jones said.

In 1976, Jones presented a seven-concert cycle of the complete piano works of Mozart with one performance at SF State. Jones hopes to do a Brahms concert in May.

Jones has played several times with the San Francisco Symphony and has performed in the Opera House. Abroad, he toured eight years with the Alma Trio and he has appeared in many festivals, such as the Salzburg Chamber Music Festival and the Meiringen Festival in Switzerland.

Performing Arts offering big-name entertainment

by Lynett Larranaga

The Associated Students Performing Arts Office was buzzing with activity last week in preparation for what is expected to be "the most positive semester ever."

Despite the foul-ups in publicity last fall, the staff's spirit is high and Andy McGuire, director, is enthusiastic about the big-name groups scheduled to appear on campus.

Included in the lineup of performers and speakers who will appear are Elvin Bishop, Etta James, David Grisman (jazz performer), Maria Muldaur, Andrew Young and Buckminster Fuller.

But this list doesn't satisfy Wayne Zimmerman, AS speaker of the legislature.

"I think the students are really being gypped," said Zimmerman. "With the \$110,000 the AS gives to Performing Arts we could be giving students a top-notch program and I don't believe we are."

Zimmerman readily admits that much of his dissatisfaction with Performing Arts is a result of its poor performance last semester.

In November the Black to Roots Festival was held and poorly attended. A total of \$21,068.64 was spent on the event and only \$1,095 was brought in from ticket sales.

In addition to the Festival's failure to attract students, inaccurate publicity was distributed on several occasions.

Another poorly attended event was last October's Cal Tjader concert. According to Geoff English, director of public relations for the school of Creative Arts, McGuire issued tickets for an 8 p.m. performance and then changed the time to 7 p.m. after the tickets were printed.

To make sure that financial failures like the Black to Roots Festival don't occur this semester, there is only one nighttime event scheduled.

"We're trying to gear down and not have the pressure of a big concert," said Anne Bingham, assistant Performing Arts director. "We have some big names but all are scheduled during the day — and they're cheap — that's going to be good."

Bingham has worked on the staff for two and a half years and she said that evening events usually have been poorly attended.

"Because of other night events we'll be focusing on the time when students are here — the noon hour," said McGuire. "We're trying to build up our credibility by putting our efforts into sure things. We want students to look forward to the next events."

McGuire said that from last semester's problems, he has learned what does and does not work and what the limitations are to what Performing Arts can do.

"Organization-wise I think we're running fine," McGuire said with confidence. "I find I'm restricted a lot in terms of dealing with personnel. Last semester not all of the staff put in what they should. The personnel committee does all the hiring, and they have their own reasons for hiring people."

Zimmerman has the same thoughts about the difficulty in firing incompetent people. However, he was referring to McGuire.

"I would have been supportive of removing him (McGuire)," said Zimmerman. "I think we need someone who is experienced, who can negotiate with artists to get the best deals — a very strong people person."

Although an investigation of McGuire's performance as director was proposed last semester, Zimmerman said the majority of AS legislators refused to support the idea.

Zimmerman criticized McGuire for not working with other schools to co-sponsor big-name groups to reduce concert costs.

But McGuire said that Zimmerman never mentioned his criticisms. "He has never come to me with any of his problems. I'm interested in doing better and I can't if everyone says I'm doing fine," said McGuire.

Despite all the controversy from last semester, the success of the events scheduled for the first week of classes may prove to be a barometer of how well the Performing Arts staff has learned from past mistakes.

Hostage coverage

— from page 1

At one point, a wire service bulletin with 17 bells to indicate its importance announced that an airplane had left Tehran "possibly carrying at least some of the American hostages," according to Trattner.

"The story," he said, "apparently fired off just in case some of it turned out to be true, in fact contained not a single truth, except that someone at Tehran Airport may have been talking to someone else about a plane taking off. That's what normally happens at airports, even in Tehran," he added wryly.

Trattner, still a career officer at the State Department but no longer spokesman since Reagan's administration came to power, counseled members of the media to cooperate with government requests for restraint.

He said after their return to the United States, the hostages and their families should have been ensured of private reunions at West Point.

Stressing that he is no longer a government spokesman, Trattner indicated that U.S.-Iran relations may improve.

"We haven't had a relationship with them all these years for nothing," he said. "Iran is a strategic country in a strategic part of the world. We have to balance our current anger at the way our people were treated with the future national interests of this country."

Hypnotist dazzles

— from page 10

DeLuca couldn't help turning the tables on his subjects, though, and when he did, most of them turned white and stampeded behind the stage. One woman didn't seem to mind, however, and couldn't resist giving the crowd a few good shakes of her chest.

Before he let them go, the hypnotist put them to sleep once again and gave several subjects instructions that would be triggered by key words after they had left the stage.

He told one woman that when she heard the word "California," she would become an alien from outer space. He said it would be her patriotic duty to take the microphone from him and tell the audience, in her alien language, what her mission was.

Then he told the spit-wad thrower it would be his patriotic duty to interpret the alien when he heard the word "Sacramento."

Sure enough, the alien appeared on cue to babble her message and was followed shortly thereafter by her interpreter.

"She wants you to know she's from a friendly planet," said the interpreter.

"Ask her how the men from this planet compare to her own," said DeLuca. The interpreter did so, and the alien smiled the way she had for the nudist colony.

"Ask her what her favorite thing to do on Earth is," urged the hypnotist.

"Cardo dupe sleep sneer,"

"Dubla blisky cerd sneer."

"She said she likes to hang out in the bars."

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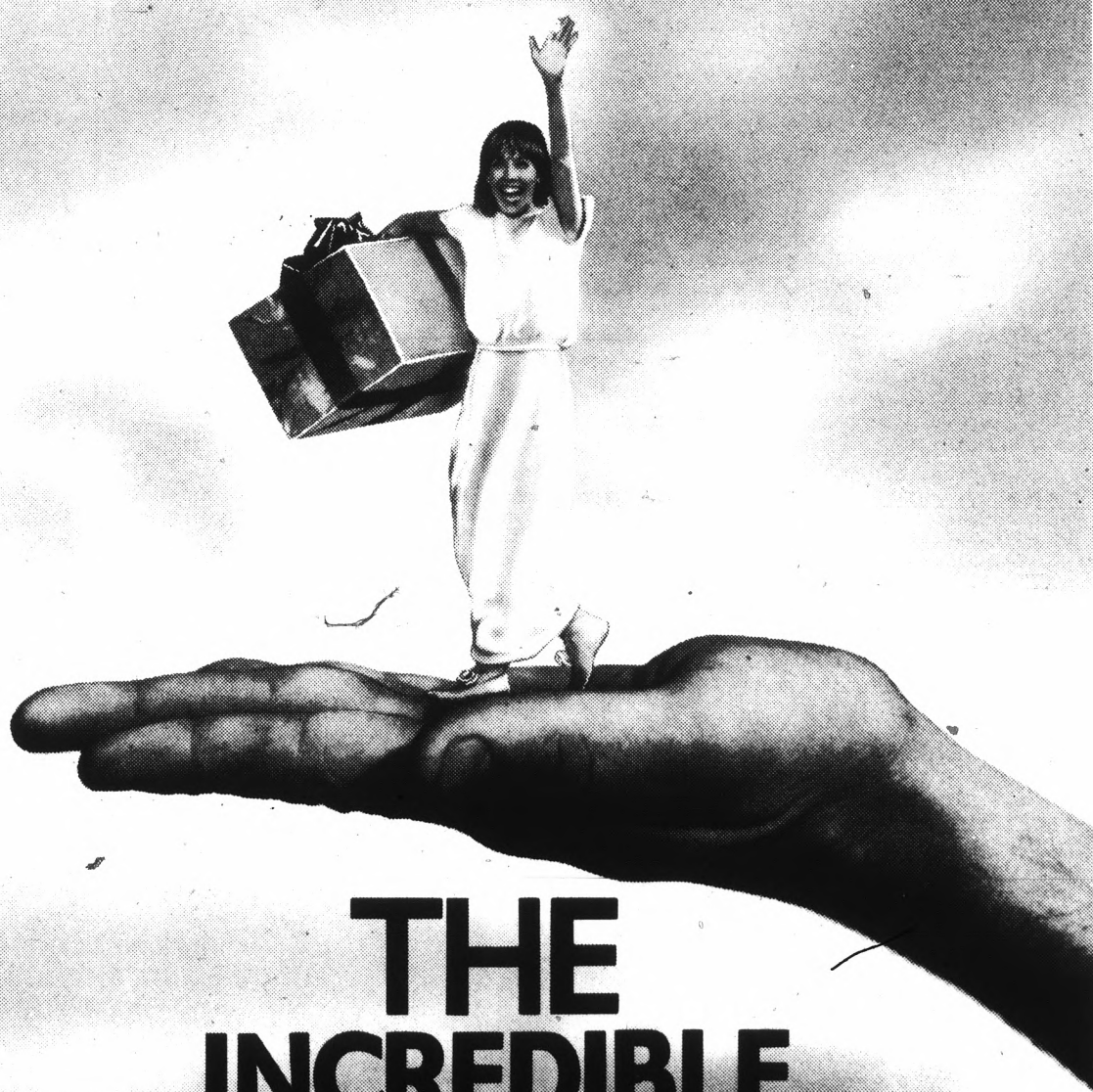


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Arts

S.F. Chronicle critic tells all

by D. Robert Foster

The critic. To both the artist and the audience, a simple mention of the title can summon images of doom and sure failure. The journalists in black cloaks, armed with pen, press pass and a certain delight in the sadistic — faceless creatures with hearts of stone and an uncompromising power over artistic life and death.

"People still misunderstand the poor, much-aligned critic, and we try so hard to be honest, too," says San Francisco Chronicle critic Gerald Nachman in a recent column. "Critics are considered vaguely subversive with no spirit of democracy... one sure way for an actor to get cheers on a talk show," said Nachman, "is to knock the critics; it's like coming out against birth defects."

Nachman ought to know. He's been writing criticism since his college days on

the San Jose State Spartan Daily, and over the past 20 years of his critical career his by-line has appeared in newspapers like the New York Post, the Oakland Tribune and now the Chronicle, where Nachman reigns as one of San Francisco's most widely read entertain-

ment critics. A position of power? "Now," says Nachman, pointing to Herb Caen's office, directly next door to his. "He has much more power than any critic, on this paper anyway."

Nachman recalls a column Caen once wrote where he mentioned that he'd en-

joyed a film titled "La Cage aux Folles" (which wasn't doing well), and caused it to be held over for almost a year. "He really made that movie happen in this town. Whereas, a movie like 'The Great Santini,' which I gave a good review, just doesn't have the strength of Herb

Caen saying he's seen it three times," says Nachman. "A critic has some power," Nachman says humbly. "I think you can make or break shows that are not real sure things, but I've liked shows that have closed, and there are shows I've just hated that have made it."

"In fact, that little sleeping man in the 'pink section' is more important than I am. People live by that thing, really," he says a bit sarcastically. (The films listing in the Chronicle Date Book is actually written by a number of critics.)

Nachman has experienced the effect of the critics, not their power, on his own works, which include the very well received stage review "Quirks" and a not-so-well received book on the funny side of marriage, titled "Playing House."

"Quirks" ran to good reviews in San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York for a year and a half.

Nachman is no longer married. The Chronicle critic, who counts Walter Kerr, John Simon and Pauline Kael on his most admired list, pays little attention to the much battered-about argument of "critic vs. reviewer," or objectivity vs. subjectivity.

"I don't know where that argument got started. The critic and the reviewer are synonymous really," says Nachman. "You're not supposed to be objective. Fair, but not objective."

Although he admires certain critics, Nachman says he's not easily swayed by what they think.

"I don't think they're good or bad because I happen to agree with them. They're good writers, good stylists, and I don't care if they happen to like or not like something."

"To be a critic," says Nachman, "you have to be rather arrogant to start with. If you're that easily influenced, then you shouldn't be a critic."

Nachman turns out three columns a week in addition to a number of occasional feature articles at the Chronicle. Although he says his favored medium is the live show, his column takes on anything from film to movie stars to the hostages.

He has his fans and he has his critics. Nachman says he felt resentment from readers after he replaced the late John Wasserman, long-time Chronicle critic, who was killed two years ago in an auto accident.

"It was a pretty big space to fill. Wasserman was at this desk for ten or twelve years. After a while you tend to create a following. Wasserman was a kind of showman himself, whereas I'm not and that's good because to try and follow in his footsteps would have been impossible."

Another debate both between critics and between the critic and the public is the issue of standards. A great many critics set one standard for all art, both professional and amateur, adding to the reputation of the critic as uncompromising.

Nachman believes that a critic should change his standards for everything, both Broadway and off-Broadway, as it were.

"It's a question of what you expect," says Nachman, "and you simply don't expect as much from a production, say at the Eureka Theater, as opposed to 'Camelot' (with Richard Burton). Each area has its own standards, and you learn to judge them by what their own expectations are."

Nachman simply doesn't fit that image of the dark sadistic critic. He's open, friendly and has an obvious passion for the arts.

So who is the critic then?

"Well," says Nachman, "you have to be an entertainer, you have to make people want to read you, you have to be a guide, you have to talk about 'art' if there is any, you have to write about all those things. The trick is to stay fresh."

"People tend to make critics too special. The reason that we do this is because we simply like going to see things."

Bob Fosse's "All That Jazz" will be screened in the Barbary Coast at the Student Union Thursday and Friday, Feb. 12 and 13 at 4 and 7 p.m. Admission is only \$1 for students. "All That Jazz" is the winner of five Academy Awards.



Arts critic Gerald Nachman contemplates his profession from his desk at the Chronicle.

By Rob Werfel

Women's music hits right key in symposium here

by M.J. Barnett

Last weekend, SF State was the site of the Bay Area's first Conference on Women in Music. The conference consisted of three concerts and a full day of lectures, meetings and recitals focusing on the works of women composers from the Middle Ages to the present.

Friday night's concert featured compositions by 11 Bay Area women, including Josefa Heifetz, Elinor Armer, Joana Brouk and Janice Giteck. All of the composers were in the audience and were enthusiastically applauded. Heifetz and Robaline Meacham performed their own compositions.

Papers were presented on Saturday, some of which will be given at the National Congress on Women in Music to be held in New York in March. Topics included "Women in Music: Medieval and Renaissance Periods" and "The Emergence of Women Composers in Italy, 1556-1700."

In addition to the papers, some of the lecturers included musical recitals. For many who attended, it was their first exposure to the works of these outstanding women composers, such as Amy Cheney Beach, (1867-1944). Beach, a child prodigy who began composing at the age of four, is considered the dean of American women composers.

The discrimination and opposition that women composers have always had to deal with was emphasized throughout the conference.

One example is the edict issued by Pope Innocent XI in 1686 that said that music was injurious to females, and that they were forbidden to learn to play an instrument.



By Nancy Leventhal

Jeanne Clausen, from Scripts College, performed last Saturday at the music conference.

Beach is another example; her surgeon husband would not allow her to play music for money or to teach.

Saturday's schedule included a noon concert featuring the works of six West coast composers, including Deena Grossman's "Three Colors for Oboe."

SF State music instructor Carolyn Lindeman coordinated the conference. Lindeman became involved after reading about the national conference and was asked to organize a local one. It took seven months of planning and work.

Saturday night's concert featured works by women composers from the 12th to the 20th centuries, the highlight being Vivien Fine's "Missa Brevis." Fine conducted the eight-piece cello ensemble in this mass, which blends Hebrew and Latin with other religious texts.

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By Rob Werfel

Nachman: "You're not supposed to be objective. Fair, but not objective."

One of the largest exhibitions of German Expressionist painting ever brought to America will open Feb. 19 at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, direct from its only other American showing at the Guggenheim Museum in New York.

The exhibition focuses on the period in German history (1905-1920) when avant-garde artists, rejecting official academic standards, developed uninhibited new styles using powerful imagery and vibrant color.

Artists represented in the exhibition will include Lyonel Feininger (whose "Women's Head with Green Eyes" is pictured above), Franz Marc, Max Beckman and over 15 other German Expressionists. The exhibition will continue through April 26.

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'I Get Up in the Morning,' doesn't

It's sleepy and cold in Berkeley

by Andrea Behr

"I Get Up in the Morning and I Go Out of the House" is a short and rather insubstantial play by former SF State journalism lecturer Ira Kamin. Kamin is currently a staff writer for California Living magazine, where he writes pieces with short, simple sentences and off-beat metaphors, sometimes blending fact and imagination.

Kamin used to be a professional musician, and "I Get Up in the Morning," playing at The Bare Stage theater in Berkeley through Feb. 15, is structured very much like a piece of music. It's a play in the form of a fugue, or set of improvisations, on the theme of the morning ritual, the first fifteen minutes of every day. The play itself takes only 25 minutes to perform, and for most of its length it does not rise to any greater emotional heights than most people do while they are getting up and getting ready for work.

The four characters, dressed in pajamas and nightgowns and walking around a stage littered with newspapers,

take turns miming morning chores as another character recites them: "I get up, I put on my robe, I open the front door, bend down for the newspaper, put on the kettle, let the dog out," etc.

Using different tones, styles and parts of speech, the speakers and mimes weave different patterns, much as musical variations might play on a theme by changing key, rhythm or volume.

These lists become gradually more complex, and the play comes to a climax of sorts when one of the characters, played by Malcolm Wood, begins to plead that it is not just time to get up. It is also "time to admire the order of the house filling with light, and then to leave it... yes, it's time." He muses that "there will be a morning when I don't (get up)."

The play ends whimsically with the protagonist (there seems to be only one protagonist, split into four voices) finally getting out of the house, but perhaps staying behind as well: "I wave to the dog, and then I'm out of sight."

Kamin's play succeeds to some extent in recreating a sense of the utterly mundane, almost but not quite identical daily routine of regular, alienated life, with its long periods of numbness, its moments of affection (scratching the dog's ear, smiling good morning to

one's spouse) and the soul's puzzled, sad awareness of the finiteness and limitations of it all.

His language sometimes has the naive grace and sense of wonder that his best prose writing has.

The trouble is that the play is so slight and low-key that it almost disappears, and it is short on dramatic interest. A character rarely does anything that the audience is not already hearing about from one of the others.

And the acting, with the exception of Malcolm Wood, who seemed to be holding himself back a bit so as not to stand out too much, was only average. It is, admittedly, a difficult play to act because it is so abstract. The actors — Wood, Linda Cohen, Gary Bird and Joan Hammes — have to create not so much real people as voices in a four-part harmony.

Another problem is that the two kerosene heaters set up in front of the stage were insufficient to keep part of the audience from being distracted by the cold.

Appearing with Kamin's play is a longer play, "Aquarium," by Hal Savage. The Bare Stage is at 2320 Dana St. Tickets are \$5 on Fridays and Saturdays and \$4 on Thursdays and Sundays. Performances begin at 8 p.m.



The cast of "I Get Up in the Morning," by Ira Kamin, "recreating a sense of the utterly mundane."

Lebowitz stars as herself

by D'Arcy Fallon

Fran Lebowitz appeared at the College of Marin last Friday night, giving out opinions as magnanimously as the pope, a job she's always wanted to have. ("You get great clothes and jewelry.") Her elitist observations ranged from her favorite hostage to Woody Allen ("I think he's short.")

Those who didn't want to hear their president or native state insulted stayed home.

Although Lebowitz is best known for her book "Metropolitan Life," a collage of observations on lifestyles and mannerisms, her wit is sharpest when she loosens up and just talks. Lebowitz is a born talk-show personality, starring only herself as host and guest. Although she occasionally reaches Dorothy Parker precision in her writing, it is often self-conscious and belabored.

"You're functioning as guinea pigs tonight," said Lebowitz, wearing her usual lecturer's outfit of jeans, loafers, cardigan and blazer. "This work has never been read, even by me."

Lebowitz's "work" is a book-in-progress called "Social Studies," the same "work" she was working on the last time she appeared at the College of Marin in 1979.

"To me, writing is homework, and usually done at the last minute. It doesn't work, writing a book the night before it's due."

As for her background, Lebowitz said it's nonexistent because she's from New Jersey, where she dropped out of high school because she couldn't meet the mandatory gym requirements.

"I was very bad in gym. First off, I wouldn't change (my clothes)." Lebowitz said she now participates in sports more than she does in writing.

She said she supported herself after dropping out of school by driving a cab in New York City and working as a maid. Her big break came when she got a job as a columnist for Andy Warhol's "Interview" magazine.

Lebowitz read snippets from "Social Studies," which included such gems as "People are like snowflakes — they melt and turn to slush," "Telling someone they look healthy isn't a compliment, it's a second opinion," and "The opposite of talking isn't listening. The opposite of talking is waiting," which drew hearty laughs from the audience.

Lighting up a Carlton and ignoring the "no smoking" signs, Lebowitz read a piece called "When smoke gets in your eyes, shut them."

"Smoking is fun. Smoking is cool. Smoking is the entire point of being an adult. Smoking is a quiet sport. Smoking is dangerous. In fact, most people who smoke will contract a disease and die, but they don't brag about it, do they?"

"Hospitals are the worse offenders," she read on. "A hospital is just that kind of nerve-wracking environment that makes smoking pay off."

The audience laughed at her autocratic edicts, yet she was quick to point out, "I would, I assure you, be the last to criticize the annoyed," then went on to list her own pet peeves, including after-shave, children who speak French and people who are unduly tanned.

"If you can't stand the heat, get back into the kitchen," she deadpanned.

"How about some golden oldies," called a faithful fan. "Read some of your old stuff," to which Lebowitz responded with some of her funnier pieces from "Metropolitan Life," including "pointers for pets."

"I do not like animals, except for two exceptions in the past tense: one in spare ribs, and two as in Bass Weejeun penny loafers."

Vegetarians and carnivores alike lapped it up.

"Pets should be disallowed by law," she read on. "What about the lonely and the blind? Let the lonely lead the blind. This gives companionship to one and a sense of direction to the other."

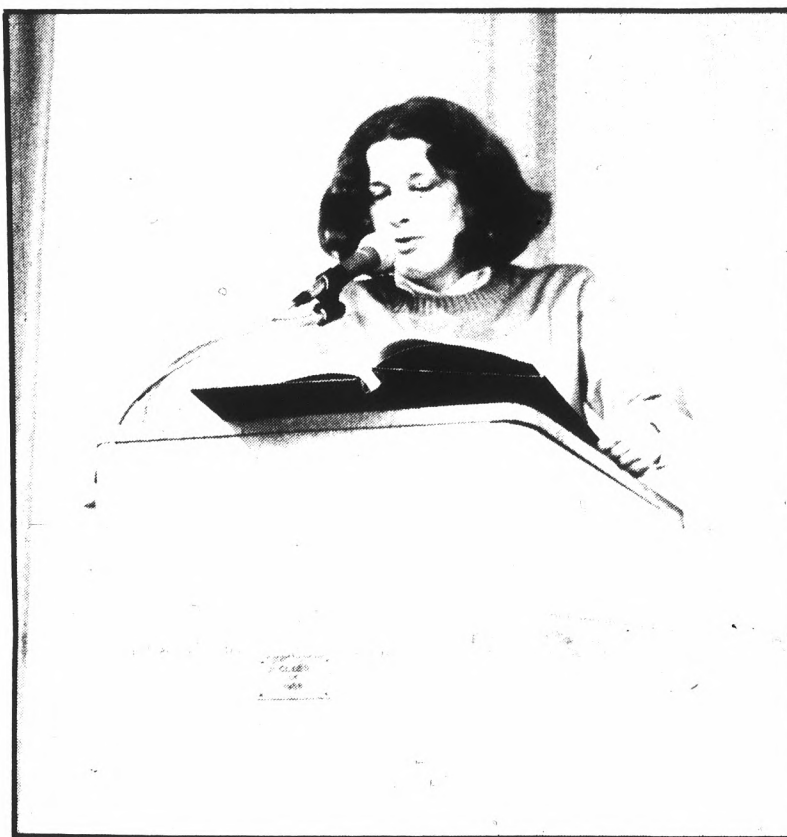
She suggested pet owners invest in an entourage instead of a dog. "You don't have to walk an entourage — an entourage walks you."

"As for dogs on TV commercials, which earn their living by earnestly and aggressively demanding meat, let them remember that in some countries they are meat."

A favorite topic with the audience was Los Angeles, a subject Lebowitz warmed to with a sly smile, saying, "Many of you have heard my piece on L.A., but of course those in San Francisco like to hear it again and again." She then launched into a hilarious piece called "The Language of L.A."

Portions of it included: L.A. lies on the Pacific Coast approximately 3,000 miles from downtown Manhattan; Sarcasm: what they have in New York instead of jacuzzis."

Clearly in her element fielding questions from the audience, Lebowitz was



By D'Arcy Fallon

Lebowitz: "Sarcasm is what they have in New York instead of jacuzzis."

asked one that left her momentarily dumbstruck: "Who's your favorite hostage?"

"That's a great question," she said. "Jerry Plotkin. I like to see a dope dealer get a real welcome."

"Barbara Rosen is my least favorite hostage wife. She signed a contract with NBC and is taking elocution lessons. I don't give that marriage three weeks. I'll be more interested in the hostage divorces than anything else."

"Who's your favorite writer," called someone from the audience.

"Living or dead," she asked, lighting another of her endless cigarettes.

"Either," came the answer.

"I prefer dead writers," replied Lebowitz. "A dead writer is never on the Griffin show with you." The crowd

crowded, and she added, "I'm kind of the Judy Garland of literature."

Other Lebowitz assessments:

Nabokov: "He has a way with words. A swell writer."

Nancy Reagan: "She's really not my type. A richer Pat Nixon. There's no member of the Reagan family I feel really drawn to."

Jerry Brown: "I can't take anyone seriously who goes out with Linda Ronstadt."

Fran Lebowitz has constructed such a strong persona it's difficult to get a sense of who she really is. There are subjects, such as sex, that she won't talk about at all, and the audience treads lightly with her during the question period, letting her call her own shots. And perhaps it's better that way. The mask remains in place. Even after the show, when she's jostled for autographs, Lebowitz remains as impervious as ever.

"Is your next book going to be bigger than 'Metropolitan Life'?" asked a woman, pushing a copy of it toward her.

"No," Lebowitz said, not even looking up as she scrawled her name in the book. "Smaller and more expensive."

SPOTLIGHT



FILM

Feb. 6 — "One Plus One (Sympathy for the Devil)," a full-length film about and with the Rolling Stones, written and directed by Jean-Luc Godard at the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley. 9:25 p.m.

Feb. 6 — "The Great Rock and Roll Swindle," starring the Sex Pistols, at 2961 16th St. (at Mission) in S.F. Also Feb. 7. Shows begin at 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 p.m.

Feb. 11 — "The Third Man," Graham Greene's cult classic of cold war intrigue, starring Orson Welles. Castro Theatre, 5:15 and 8:30 p.m.

THEATER

Feb. 5 — The Asian American Theater Company is presenting in repertory "Voices in the Shadows," about three "embittered" generations of a family. 4344 California St., S.F. Phone: 752-8324.

Feb. 6 — The Dell 'Arte Players, a mime/comedy troupe, is presenting "Intrigue at AH-PAH," a comical musical mystery at 2640 College Ave. in Berkeley. Also Feb. 7, 8:30 p.m.

Feb. 8 — The Plutonium Players perform "Death Valley Daze" at the Mission Blue Cafe, 300 Precita, S.F. 8 p.m.

DANCE

Feb. 6 — Bay City Ballet presents the premiere of "The Dance of Job" and other works by David L. Lopes, at the Margaret Jenkins Dance Studio, 1590 15th St., S.F. Also Feb. 7 and 8 at 8:30 p.m.

Feb. 8 — The Rhythm Methods perform "Triple Feature," dance spanning the '50s through the New Wave '80s, at the Boarding House in S.F. 5 p.m. brunch show, and again at 8 p.m.

MUSIC

Feb. 5 — Albert Collins (jazz), "Master of the Telecaster," at

Mooney's Pub, 1525 Grant St. in S.F. Also Feb. 6.

Feb. 6 — Peter Bilt and The Expressions (New Wave) at the Savoy Tivoli in S.F. 9 p.m.

Feb. 8 — Jean Ritchie (traditional folk) will perform Appalachian ballads and dulcimer songs at Plowshares coffee house, Fort Mason, Bldg. C, S.F. at 7:30 p.m.

CLASSICAL



Feb. 5 — Internationally acclaimed violinist Christiane Edinger, from Berlin, returns for a back-by-popular-demand performance on campus tonight, 8 p.m. in Knuth Hall.

Feb. 10 — Cellist Laszlo Varga, SF State professor of music, will perform in concert with pianist Karen Rosenak on campus, 8 p.m. Knuth Hall.

POETRY

Feb. 11 — The SF State Poetry Center presents from Hawaii poet Galway Kinnell in reading, 12:30 p.m., on campus in Knuth Hall.

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Sports



Jim Muyo

Giant steps

At least (or is it at last?) Bob Lurie is trying to build the San Francisco Giants into a respectable team. He has hired Frank Robinson, gotten rid of two of his malcontents and picked up a couple of good players.

The Giants could never win consistently with last year's group. There were too many mediocre players in that bunch. There's nothing wrong with mediocre players if you have enough stars around them to make them look good. That's why Gene Tenace was such a good player with Oakland. It's easy to hit 24 home runs a year when people are pitching around Joe Rudi, Sal Bando and Reggie Jackson.

The Giants have more than their share of mediocrity. Johnnie LeMaster, Roger Metzger, Milt May, Bill North and Gary Lavelle aren't going to win pennants for anybody, and until the Giants get some better players to overshadow their mediocrity they won't win anything, either.

Finally realizing this, Lurie has started to rebuild. He's doing it slowly, the way it should be done. He's doing it with a new manager.

When it came time to choose from the group that included Preston Gomez, Frank Lucchessi, Del Crandall, Gene Mauch, Dick Howser and Robinson, Lurie had only two logical candidates: Howser and Robinson.

Gomez, Lucchessi and Crandall have never won anything, and it was ridiculous for Lurie to even consider them.

Mauch, considered one of the smartest managers in baseball, in 1979 became the first manager to manage for 20 years without winning a pennant.

His only choice

This left Lurie with either Howser or Robinson. It would have been hard not to win the American League East with the talent the Yankees have, so Howser still has to prove himself.

And so does Robinson. Robby didn't accomplish much in the two-plus years he was with Cleveland, another team laden with mediocrity. But Lurie is hoping that Robby got his feet wet, got some good experience. And, after all, anyone who's been around Earl Weaver for so many years must have picked up something.

Lurie made a good move by getting rid of John Montefusco, the loud-mouthed complainer who tried to punch out former manager Dave Bristol. The Count has enough trouble getting the opposition out, not to mention his own manager.

In Doyle Alexander, the Giants got a dependable starter who has been a consistent performer over the past five years. Montefusco will take his lumps in Atlanta's Launching Pad.

Lurie made another good move when he traded Joe Strain to the Chicago Cubs for Jerry Martin and Jesus Figueroa. Martin can hit 20 home runs and bat .300 if he plays everyday. Figueroa, another mediocre player, may still blossom into something good.

The only problem with this trade is that it was made because of Lurie's \$3 million mistake of signing Rennie Stennett. Strain could have easily surpassed Stennett offensively and defensively if he played every day. But the Giants made a big commitment when they signed Stennett to a five-year contract after he came off a broken ankle.

Stennett is another of those players who look good when surrounded by the likes of Willie Stargell, Dave Parker and Al Oliver. Now it seems that Stennett can't produce, and no other team is willing to give him a chance with his \$700,000 annual salary.

Bye, bye Billy

Yet the acquisition of Martin gives the Giants another problem: an overabundance of outfielders. With Jack Clark in right field and Martin in either left or center, the Giants appear to be stronger in the outfield.

Still, the Giants have North, Larry Herndon, Terry Whitfield, Jim Wohlford and Figueroa to battle for the remaining spot. Herndon and Whitfield have been wasted for the last two seasons by Bristol's constant shifting. Neither was left in the lineup long enough to play well consistently.

Whitfield showed some signs of becoming a fine every-day player last year, so the only sound move that Lurie has is to trade North and Herndon while their market value is still good. Some teams would be eager to have North as their leadoff man, and others would gladly take a chance on Herndon.

The most controversial move that Lurie made over the winter was shipping Bob Knepper to Houston for Enos Cabell.

Knepper showed great promise and it's got to be hard to give up on a young pitcher after he has one bad year. Lurie doesn't know whether second-year pitchers Al Ripley or Al Hargesheimer will be effective starters. If neither turns out to be, the Giants will have a long season.

A Spec of a chance

In Cabell the Giants got a constant .290 hitter with an inconsistent glove. But more important than that, they got the opportunity to move Darrel Evans from third base to first to allow for the unloading of Mike Ivie. Evans will share duty at first base with Rich Murray, if Murray is still around.

One move that the fans would like to see Lurie make is the dismissal of general manager Spec Richardson, who has done nothing during the past four years to strengthen the club.

But if Richardson engineered the trades the Giants have made, he should be given another chance, because the Giants now seem to be stronger than they were last year.

Still, it will be hard for the Giants to contend with Houston, Los Angeles and the rising Atlanta Braves. They may not be ready to take the division yet, but at last Lurie is trying.

Gators blast Santa Clara

by Steve Tady

After scoring 25 runs on Saturday while sweeping a double-header from conference foe Hayward State, the SF State baseball team faced the unenviable task of taking on the Division I Santa Clara Broncos Tuesday on Maloney Field.

No problem. The Gators simply blasted Santa Clara pitching for 10 runs and 16 hits, sending the Broncos limping back down the Peninsula with a 10-3 defeat.

The game was actually close for six innings as the two teams battled to a 2-2 tie. Ted Pranschke, who relieved starter Mike Armstrong in the fourth inning, was pitching well for the Gators, and Pat Larkin seemed to have things under control for Santa Clara.

The Gators came up in the bottom of the seventh and immediately put the first two batters on base. Actually, Santa Clara third baseman George Gonzalez put the first Gator on base when he tried to field Tony Covington's ground ball with his chest. Covington went to first. He advanced to second on a Bob Robe single.

After Chet Ciccone struck out, Gator shortstop Matt Gallegos won a long battle with Larkin by blasting a deep drive to center field that trickled off the glove of David Oliva. Both runners scored giving the Gators a 4-2 lead.

Mike Morris came in to pitch the eighth, but he was immediately greeted by three line drives. The first one was hit right at left fielder Todd Lee, but the next two produced a run on a ground-rule double and a single. At this point, the Santa Clara bench began to ride the Gator pitcher with numerous insults and threats. Baseball players will talk a lot, however, the Broncos should have kept their collective mouths shut. The next batter flied out to right, and then Morris made the pitch of the game as he struck out Matt Nyman with a blazing fastball. The Gators were now clinging to a one-run lead.

Catcher Greg Ridenour, who played a sparkling defensive game throwing out



By Charles Hammons

Gators Andre Valentine and Dennis Brickel welcome Todd Lee after he hit the first home run over the Gators' new outfield fence against Hayward Saturday.

four runners attempting to steal, greeted Larkin with a towering home run to left field. Gary Kossick was the next batter and he pounded the next pitch over the right field fence. Alan Pontius was hit by the next pitch and it was obvious that Larkin had lost his cool. Santa Clara had no time to warm anyone up so Larkin remained. Covington smashed one to the wall in right for the first out, and Robe completed the humiliation with a line drive two-run homer to left.

The score was now 8-3, but the Gators were not finished. After Larkin crawled back into the dugout, Ciccone welcomed

Dave Robinson with a single, Dennis Brickel singled, Todd Lee did the same and Ridenour, who had started the inning, doubled, and the Gators had a 10-3 lead and the game.

Morris finished up, earning a save, and Pranschke received the win for his four innings of shutout work.

Coach Orrin Freeman was extremely pleased with the victory. "It's always good to beat Santa Clara, they have a great tradition," said Freeman, who credited his team for being poised and not letting the loudmouthed Broncos get to them.

Hoopsters split, hold lead in GSC

by S.F. Yee

In a contest that it should have won, the defending Region 8 champion SF State women's basketball team was upset 60-58 by Sacramento State Saturday night. The Gators won their game against Sonoma State 89-60 Friday night.

The Gators' first Golden State Con-

Player	G	FG-FGA	PCT	AVG	FT-FTA	PCT	REB
Rickman	7	36-68	.529	12.4	15-25	.600	62
Harmon	7	40-75	.537	12.1	5-9	.556	11
Floyd	6	32-67	.478	11.3	4-12	.333	37
Williams	7	31-64	.484	10.9	14-17	.824	21
Klassen	7	21-41	.512	6.9	6-11	.545	32
Yates	7	17-36	.472	6.4	11-18	.611	40
Rietzler	7	18-46	.391	6.3	8-9	.889	17
DeNardin	6	13-32	.406	5.0	4-7	.571	26
DeAndreis	7	10-21	.476	3.0	1-2	.500	8
Morris	5	6-9	.667	2.8	2-7	.286	9
Adams	3	2-6	.333	2.3	3-4	.750	6
Mitchell	6	4-11	.364	2.0	4-5	.800	7
TOTALS							
SF STATE	7	230-476	.483	76.7	77-126	.611	316
Opponents	7	145-393	.369	55.1	96-153	.627	233

ference loss of the season leaves them at 6-1, still good for first place, but now just one game ahead of second place teams Chico State, UC Davis and Hayward State. All have 5-2 records.

The game began impressively for the Gators as they ran off to a quick 9-0 lead.

But visions of a rout quickly evaporated as the Gators turned the ball

over four straight times, enabling Sacramento to tie the game at 16 with five minutes left in the half.

"We didn't make Sacramento beat us at our best," said Coach Emily Manwaring. "As for any of these other teams in our conference, when we play the best we can play, nobody's going to beat us."

"We had our poorest field goal percentage of the entire year," said

Manwaring. The team's 51 percent average from the floor is tops in the GSC. But the Gators hit only 35 percent Saturday night.

The Gators carelessly outfoiled the Hornets, 22-16, and put up 16 more shots, yet only made three more field goals.

The Gators built up a 46-40 lead with

— see page 15



By Rob Wefel

Angel Floyd goes up for an easy two of her 16 points in the Gators' first GSC loss of the year.

Free Fog tickets offered

The San Francisco Fog of the Major Indoor Soccer League, in conjunction with Anheuser-Busch and the leisure services office at SF State is offering hundreds of free tickets to two upcoming MISL games at the Cow Palace in San Francisco.

Tickets for Monday night's 7:30 game against the Baltimore Blast and the Feb. 13 game against the Hartford Hellions can be picked up at the information booth on the first floor of the New Administration Building.

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Wrestlers place fifth in weekend tourney

Final FWC match Friday

by S.F. Yee

The unheralded SF State wrestling Gators finished an impressive fifth place among the 15 schools in last weekend's California Collegiate Wrestling Championships held here.

The Gators finished behind some tough competition. Cal State-Bakersfield, ranked No. 1 among Division II teams in the nation, once again was the tournament champion with 95 points. Division I schools Arizona State and Nevada-Las Vegas finished second and third, respectively, with 43.5 and 42.25 points.

Far Western Conference leader Humboldt State finished fourth with 38.5 points, only two ahead of SF State. "We've probably done as well as we've ever done in the last five years at the tournament," said Coach Allen Abraham, who noted that in preceding seasons, the Gators usually had better and more experienced teams.

"The team wrestled well, overall," he said. "I was extremely happy with our performance, but disappointed that Humboldt outscored us."

SF State did, however, outpoint nationally-ranked Chico State (30.5 points) and Division I schools Washington State (33.25 points) and Stanford University (21 points).

In Saturday's finals, 126-pound Adrian Leveuxier, 142-pound, All-American John Monolakis and 158-pound Bill Blatnik lost close matches to top wrestlers from Bakersfield and Biola College of La Mirada, Ca.

"I also thought A.C. Evans did a real good job. For a freshman heavyweight he was outstanding," said Abraham of his big man, who finished fourth in the finals.

Besides the disappointment of finishing behind Humboldt, Abraham was also frustrated that Monolakis had lost a close match to Steve Nickell of Bakersfield, 5-2.

"I think that there's going to be a rematch between us in the upcoming North-South All-Star meet," hinted an equally disappointed, yet still confident Monolakis.

"Everyone was psyched up and excited about the meet," he said about his hard-working teammates.

Although he has wrestled for seven years now, Leveuxier can still improve, according to Abraham.

Leveuxier lost his match to Pat Sheridan of Biola, 5-2. "I was too cautious. I needed five points and ended up trying to throw him. I could have taken him down, but that would have only been two points," he said of his miscal-

culated strategy.

The Gators (2-2) will host league-leading Humboldt State (3-0) tomorrow at 5 p.m. in the two teams' last conference match.

"I feel this has been a most exciting year. We've had injuries, but we've overcome them," said Abraham.

Last year the Lumberjacks drubbed the Gators 41-8.

Garrett honored

For the second time this year, Gator guard Pete Garrett has been named Gator Player of the Week. Garrett scored 25 points in the Gators' two weekend victories over Sonoma State and Sacramento State.

Garrett scored 13 points and dished out four assists in the Gators' 65-50 win over Sonoma and scored 12 points in Saturday's victory over Sacramento.

Garrett came to SF State from Mendocino College in Ukiah, where he averaged 20 points per game over two seasons. He was named to the all-league team in both of those seasons, and received honorable mention honors for the all-state team in his sophomore year.

Golfers needed

SF State's men's and women's varsity golf teams need members. Anyone interested can contact Coach Jim Barker at 469-2218.

Swimmers split pair of matches

by M.J. Barnett

The SF State women's swim team split in a three-team meet in Sacramento last weekend, bringing its season record to 4-4. The Gators inched by UC San Diego 47-45 and fell to Sacramento State 58-53.

Freshman Michele Kerr, one of seven Gators who have qualified for the national meet, won three individual events in Saturday's meet. Kerr, along with Lisa Crowley, Linda Braski and Martha Olsen, won the 400 medley relay against Sacramento.

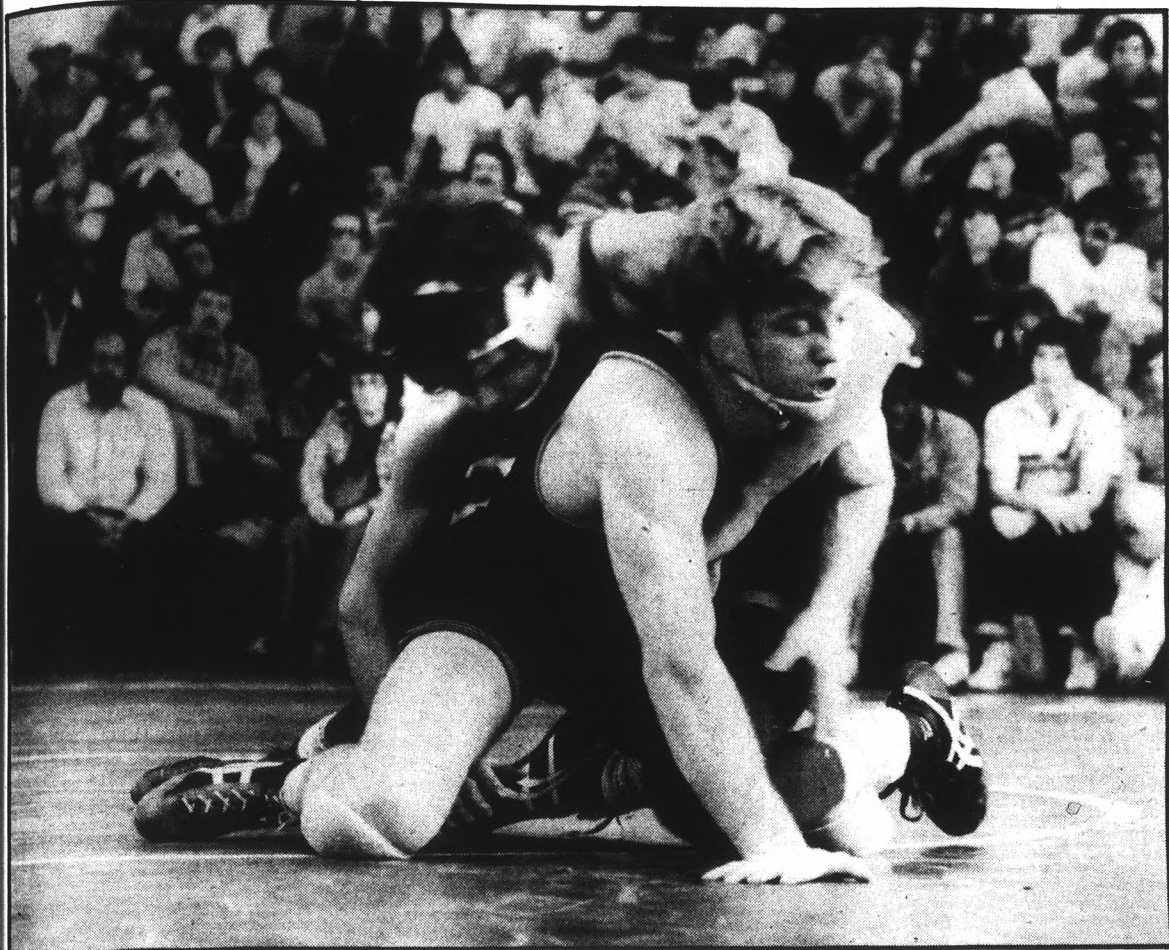
Besides Kerr, the other six Gators to qualify for the nationals in individual and/or relay events are Holly Baumgartner, Crowley, Olsen, Teresa Ferrari, Melissa Olds and Tamara Stuckert. The nationals will be held March 12-14 at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Coach Bob Madrigal has a bright outlook for the rest of the season, which includes meets against Hayward State and Humboldt State and the Golden State Conference championships at Hayward on Feb. 19, 20 and 21.

Madrigal gives two reasons for the improvement of the team's performance. First, the team went through intensive training during the semester break.

"We did a lot of work and got a lot accomplished," he said. He also said the team has been more consistent during the last few meets, because the swimmers have become more comfortable with the various events.

In addition to the strenuous physical workouts both in and out of the pool, the team has also been going through self-actualization training, based on the concept, according to Madrigal, that "the limits individuals experience are merely self-imposed."



By Charles Hammons

All-American John Monolakis (top) tried to pin Bakersfield opponent in their finals match in Saturday's CCWC meet at the Gator Gym. Monolakis lost, 5-2.

Male cagers edge closer to top spot in FWC

The SF State men's basketball team can take over at least a share of first place in the Far Western Conference with a victory over Hayward State tomorrow night.

After a 53-51 win over Sacramento State, the Gators are only one game behind conference leader Chico State which lost to UC Davis Saturday night. Chico fell to 5-1. The Gators are now 4-2 in the FWC and 11-7 overall.

The Gators also defeated Sonoma State 65-50 Friday night at Rohnert Park.

Gator junior guard Pete Garrett led the team with 12 points against Sacramento. Garrett hit two free throws in the final 20 seconds to give the Gators a 52-51 lead, and guard Mark Ramos added another free throw to insure the Gator win.

Garrett, who scored 25 points in two games over the weekend, hit 10 of 16 shots from the field and was named SF State men's Player of the Week for the second time this season.

A design and industry major from Venice, Ca., Garrett was six for eight from the floor Friday night in Sonoma, scoring 13 points and adding four assists.

In Friday's game, senior guard Darrin Pierce had a game high of 18 points.

With the Gators maintaining a lead,

Player	G	FG-FGA	PCT	AVG	FT-FTA	PCT	REB
Garrett	6	26-55	.473	12.5	23-28	.822	16
Carter	6	24-43	.558	9.2	7-10	.700	34
Domecus	6	16-30	.533	8.2	17-20	.850	14
Akin	6	16-33	.485	7.5	13-21	.619	14
Pierce	6	18-49	.367	7.5	9-11	.818	19
Reed	6	10-24	.417	5.5	13-16	.813	25
Lees	6	7-13	.538	3.7	8-15	.533	16
Woodin	3	5-5	1.000	3.3	0-2	.000	4
Harvey	5	4-11	.364	2.0	2-2	1.000	3
Randall	3	2-3	.667	2.0	2-2	1.000	2
Ramos	4	0-0	.000	0.3	1-3	.333	2
Wintroath	2	0-1	.000	0.0	0-0	.000	3
TOTALS							
SF STATE	6	128-267	.479	58.5	95-130	.731	187
Opponents	6	134-297	.451	55.8	66-110	.600	194

Head Coach Lyle Damon went to his bench frequently to keep a fresh crew in against the weaker Sonoma team.

The Gators' weekend defense was good enough to enable them to pass Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. The Gators are now allowing only 55.8 points per game, the lowest average of any Division II team in the nation.

"Our defensive effort was very good both nights except in some spurts where we suffered some lapses. We are concerned with a high-scoring Hayward squad and an explosive Notre Dame, so

our defense will be tested," Damon said.

The Gators will play Hayward State at 8 p.m. and will also play the College of Notre Dame Saturday in a non-conference game in San Mateo, also at 8 p.m.

Damon said the game in Hayward will be a fast-paced physical game. "Both games will be very competitive and very close," said Damon.

Damon would like to see the Gators pass the ball and continue to play good defense, just like the Friday and Saturday games.

Women suffer first conference loss

— from page 14

nine minutes remaining on hoops by forwards Angel Floyd and Nancy DeNardin, and guard Patty Harmon. Floyd finished with 16 points and seven rebounds, while DeNardin added eight points and eight boards. Harmon finished with 10 points.

Behind hot shooting from Seleta Ellis and Janice Ster, Sacramento drove back

to a six-point lead, 54-48, with 3:30 remaining in the game. Ellis finished with 16 points and Ster had 14.

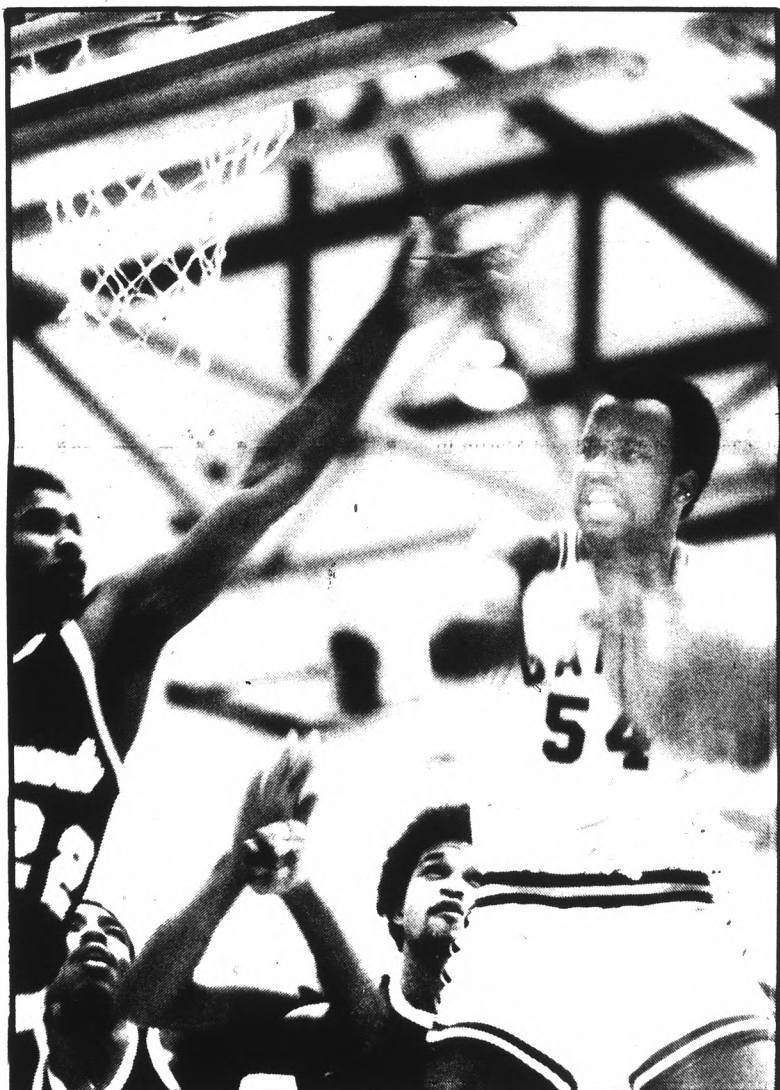
The desperate Gators outscored the Hornets 10-6 in the final minutes, but it was not enough.

"We need to show more discipline and patience," said Manwaring. "There has to be this ability, when it comes down to the time to do something, that

you don't have to think and respond — it's there already."

The Gators had a balanced scoring attack against Sonoma as Patty Harmon led the squad with 18 points and Angel Floyd scored 16.

The team plays second-place Hayward State tomorrow across the Bay and hosts Santa Clara next Tuesday at 5 p.m.



By Rob Werfel

Gator center James Reed pulls down one of his five rebounds in Saturday's 53-51 win over Sacramento State.

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Backwords

Students agog at 'Science Day'

by Heidi Garfield

Fourteen middle school students crowded around a table as a lecturer from the San Francisco Exploratorium removed her hands from a bucket of crushed ice and cradled an object in her palms. As she leaned forward, relaxing her fingers, a cow's eyeball the size of a small plum slid onto a white piece of cloth.

With both repulsion and fascination, the youngsters watched as she removed the lens of the eye and displayed the veins behind the eye muscle.

"Gross!" muttered a 10-year-old as he walked away, while another pleaded, "Can I touch it?"

The observers were among the 500 middle and secondary school students, their families and friends who gathered at the SF State Residence Dining Hall Saturday for the fourth annual "Science Day For Youth" celebration.

The five-hour event — which included lectures, demonstrations, exhibits and music — was sponsored by the Young Scientists of Tomorrow. The organization was founded in 1977 by then 11-year-old Todd Barker to expose students, particularly minorities, to the sciences and to bring them into contact with scientists.

Exhibits provided by PG&E, Pacific Telephone Co., the California Academy of Sciences, the Exploratorium and Stanford Research Institute lined one of the walls.

A student from the Benjamin Franklin School waged a five-minute war with a computerized tick-tack-toe machine and finally settled with a no-win, no-lose game. Others watched a robust-looking broccoli spear shrivel as it underwent freeze-drying.

Youngsters sat, sometimes restlessly, through 23 short talks given by guest speakers, but the man who held them spellbound for almost an hour was 77-year-old Hubert Alyea, professor emeritus of chemistry at Princeton University.

Alyea, the self-proclaimed original absent-minded professor and world-traveling lecturer ("They call me retreaded, not retired.") bustled around a table on the stage, arranging jars, vials, tubes, a fire extinguisher and other assorted curiosities for his demonstrations.

Smiling mischievously, he poured some powder into a glass filled with pink liquid, and smoke poured toward the startled youngsters sitting in the front row.

"Don't worry," he reassured them, "it's only chemistry."

His hands constantly animated, Alyea occasionally slurred his words to keep his explanations paced with his chemical reactions. He described how rubber balls, plastic wrap and acrylics are made and explained the chemical reactions responsible for combustion.

"By the way," he went on, "if you run out of cement for your model airplane, steal some of your sister's glue. It's made out of the same stuff."

He walked to the edge of the stage and asked a small girl, "Do you know the definition of biology, chemistry and physics?"

She smiled and shook her head.

"If it's green and it wriggles, it's biology; if it smells bad, it's chemistry; and if it doesn't work, it's physics," he said, chuckling at his own joke.



People have an "unreasonably hysterical reaction" to nuclear reactors, Alyea said.

"Reactors of the present uranium type are infinitely safer than coal plants as a source of electricity. The coal used to supply electricity releases 82 pounds of sulfur dioxide and tars into the atmosphere for every ton of coal burned. Ten thousand people a year die as a result of that."

The problem with nuclear reactors is the breeders, which convert uranium into radioactive plutonium used to make bombs, he told the students. Solar energy, "although attractive," cannot, with the resources available, provide enough energy to supply the world's industrial needs, he said.

'Einstein was never afraid to say he didn't understand.'

Fusion, Alyea stated, is the energy hope of the future. He described how the right combination of density, temperature and containment of molecules will provide the world with an inexhaustible, safe source of energy.

Alyea concluded his talk by telling his audience that to be successful in chemistry, one must have "expertise, humanness and confidence."

"To gain expertise, take all the math courses you can," he counseled. "And take English so that you'll be able to express your thoughts in writing." For the humanness, he continued, "involve yourselves in the things that make you dream — poetry, art, music. Do all the things that make you happy — as long as they're legal."

And one who is confident is never afraid to show his or her ignorance, Alyea said, adding, "Einstein

was never afraid to say he didn't understand."

As the students walked outside to eat the lunch provided by MacDonald's, Young Scientists of Tomorrow founder Todd Barker, dressed in a gray-and-blue striped suit, a tie and brown loafers (pennies intact), explained the importance of minority participation in the organization. Barker, a black 14-year-old freshman at San Francisco University High School, said minorities have few successful minority professionals in the sciences as role models.

"Minorities are in a rut," he said. "They need to be motivated and to realize that sports are not the only thing available to them."

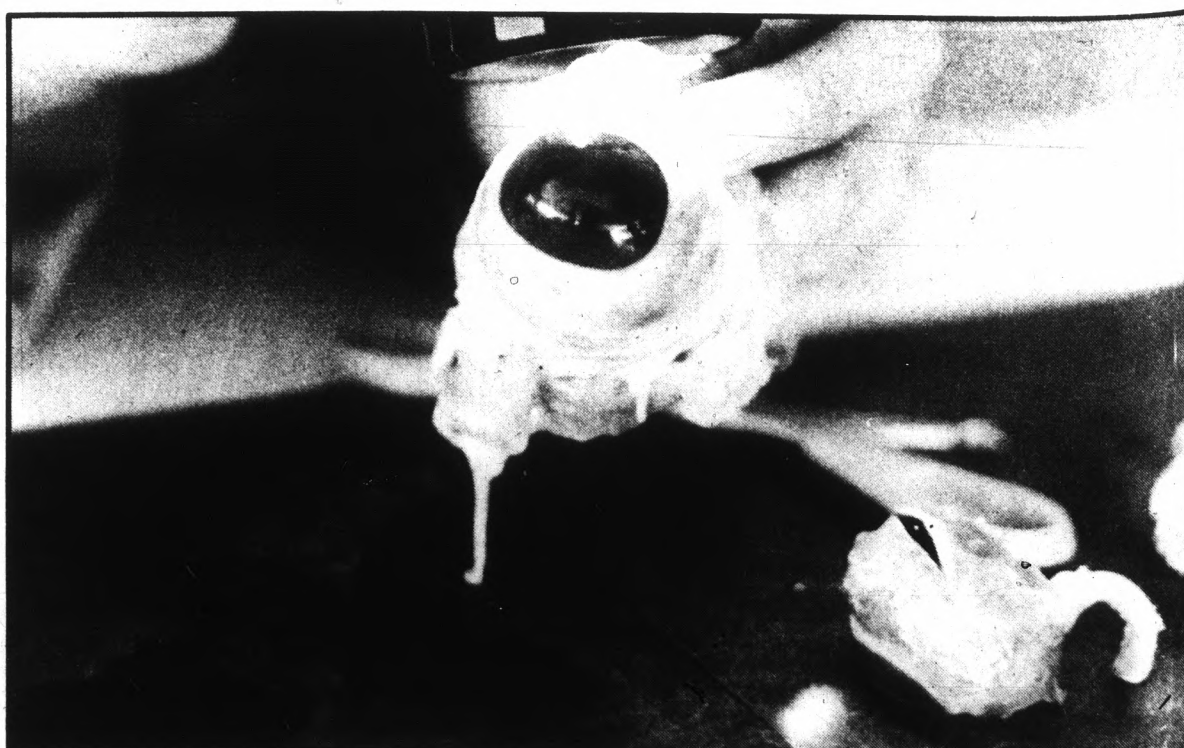
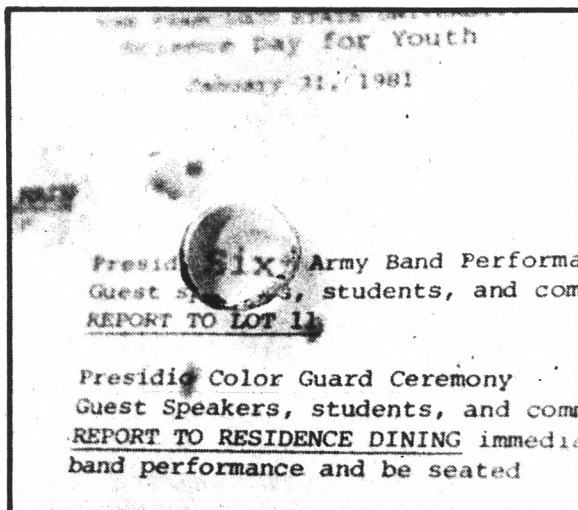
Barker enlisted the support of Dr. James Kelley, dean of SF State's School of Sciences, who has provided the 15 young scientists with the use of the laboratory in the Physical Science Building for their Saturday meetings. Barker also recruited 15 faculty members from the science department, each of whom has volunteered to lecture and conduct lab experiments at the organization's meetings.

Saturday was Barker's farewell as president of the organization. He has founded another community program, Future Leaders of Tomorrow, for high school students interested in government and politics.



Photos by

Rob Werfel



Clockwise from top: Exploratorium lecturer Adeline Rich directs a discussion of a cow's eye while students look on; Dr. Hubert Alyea provides insights into the world of chemistry; the lens from a cow's eye magnifies a word on a page; a cow's eye before dissection; and San Francisco Supervisor Lee Dolson provides encouragement for the future scientists.

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by Karen F

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